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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1864.

Grand Rally of Union Men At Metropolitan Hall.

The Union Club will commence a series of periodical Campaign Meetings on Tuesday evening, July 12th, at Metropolitan Hall.

Hon. S. T. Moulton, Union candidate for Congress at large, heretofore one of the leading Democrats of the Southern part of the State, but since the firing on Sumter an ardent and eloquent advocate of the Union, and in favor of rooting out Slavery, has written us he will certainly be here.

The following eloquent gentlemen have been heard from and are expected to be present: Maj. Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Hon. Wm. Bross, Sharon Tyndale, Esq., Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Hon. J. V. Eustace.

And most of the Presidential Electors of the State, and the Central Committee.

The Lombard's are expected to be present and enliven the occasion with some patriotic songs which in times of yore roused the boys to action and victory.

Let there be a grand out-pouring of the loyal masses to hear these eloquent champions of the Union and universal liberty.

Come one, come all, if there is not room in the Hall the Court House square will be in readiness.

Per order of Executive Committee of Union Club.

THE NEWS.

The President has issued a proclamation approving the plan of reconstruction of State governments adopted by the last Congress. This plan provides for the appointment of a Provisional Governor for each of the States in rebellion who shall commence their administration when the authority of the government has been re-established in said States. They shall then enroll all the male inhabitants and require of them to take the oath of allegiance, subject to certain provisions and exemptions specified in the plan. If a majority of them shall take the oath, then they shall proceed to elect delegates to a Convention for the re-establishment of a State government and having adopted a Constitution, shall certify it to the President and proceed to elect Senators, Representatives and Electors, who shall be recognized. This plan is approved by the President.

General Sherman sends word to Nashville that, as a result of his late flanking movement, which commenced immediately after the repulse at Kenesaw Mountain, his pickets have reched the Chattahoochee river and are now upon its bank. Nearly the entire rebel army has crossed the river and Johnston is endeavoring to make a stand upon the farther side. His prospects of doing so with any degree of success are materially weakened by the rapidity with which Sherman has followed him up. It is a valuable result of his flank movement that he has bagged two thousand greybacks. At every move of Sherman's upon the board Johnston loses a piece. The checkmate is impending.

The whole loyal community of Chicago will be pained to learn that Colonel FRANK SHERMAN, of the 88th Illinois regiment, and Chief of Gen. Howard's staff, was captured while upon a reconnoissance with his orderly sergeant Passmore. We have no details of this unfortunate affair. Col. Sherman has made for himself and his gallant regiment a brilliant reputation as an uncompromising patriot and gallant soldier. All of his energies were devoted to the Union. No political or sordid motives influenced him in his course. Like a true soldier he knew no compromise or truce with rebels, and was heartily in earnest in the matter of suppressing the rebellion. We trust that he will not be long in durance. None but copperheads will be rejoiced at his capture.

William Osborne Stoddard, one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, has been appointed United States Marshal for the State of Arkansas.

The vagaries of the maddest lunatic at Jacksonville are methodical and sensible, compared with the crazy zig-zags of gold on Saturday. Opening at 265, it declined to 260, advanced to 265, declined to 263, advanced to 270, declined to 268, advanced to 274½, declined to 271 and closed its erratic career at 274@274¾. The meteorological changes at Chicago sink into insignificance compared with the operations of the New York Stock Exchange, and the ring of Copperhead speculators who are endeavoring to impair the credit of the country by seizing upon every movement of the rebel raiders and using it as a leverage to elevate prices. Whether gold will shoot to 300 on Monday depends largely upon the state of Breckinridge's wardrobe. If he should blow his nose Northwards gold will undoubtedly go up. If, however, he shall be destitute of that useful appendage, a pocket handkerchief, we may expect gold to remain stationary. If he should show his coat tail to Lew Wallace, we may confidently anticipate a downward movement.

"All the world's a stage." A new imperial play is being put on in Mexico, with scenic and other properties of the most complete character. The manager is to be complimented for the liberality and variety of his accessories. Thus we have French, Mexicans, Indians, Mestizoes, moving in a maze of processions, and receptions, loops of ornamentation on the line of the Imperial route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Now the curtain rises and the wave of a solemn *Te Deum* rolls from the proscenium. The Mexicans are nothing if not religious, and the mask of pious pomp is skillfully chosen. Salutes, balls, feasts, a second *Te Deum* performed at the Cathedral, the *Domine Salvum fac Imperatorem* chanted by the Archbishop Sabastida, a grand ball given to wind up the occasion, and Maximilian 1st has come into his realm, and the new drama henceforth to be associated with his name in history, has ended its first act. But for the all absorbing interest of our home affairs these incidents in Mexico, this bold unscrupulous grasp at power on this continent by European potentates, would create much sensation. We can afford to wait. Maximillian may be safely left to the elements for discompesure, that will speedily declare themselves. By and by the American Eagle will look that way in earnest.

The rebel raid into Maryland is by no means ended, but reports are so conflicting that we can form but little idea of the real nature or intention of the invasion. Three corps of the rebels are reported by the Philadelphia papers across the Potomac. We place but little confidence in this. It is only singular they did not report Lee's whole army across and besieging Baltimore and Washington. Frederick, Md., has been occupied by the rebels, our forces falling back, but reinforcements are pressing forward. We have no fears as to the result. Far inside of Seward's prophetic time, the rebel raiders will be on the retreat, if not bagged, as they should be. In the meantime, they are good recruiting agents for our side. Pennsylvania needs a thorn in her side. You must build a fire under balky horses to make them go.

On the surface all is quiet with the Lieutenant General, but vague hints indicate that a new movement is under way. New and heavy batteries of siege guns are being trained upon the enemy's works, and in the meantime comes the old story of Vicksburg, in the shape of scarcity of provisions with the besieged garrison. Petersburg is virtually in a state of siege, and Grant will keep pegging away, irrespective of rebel raiders, until he has accomplished his task.

Secretary Fessenden has gone to New York to consult with the bankers and business men, and next week, it is intimated, we may have an announcement of his policy.

France, Mexico, and the United States.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* of Paris publishes a circular letter addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the agents of the Empire abroad, respecting the relations of France to the American Government. This letter is a sequel to the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton in regard to the Mexican question, and is as follows:

[illegible]

... disposition should happen to be modified, we should be directly, and in good time, informed of this resolution and its motives.

I have replied to Mr. Dayton that in the opinion of the Government of the Emperor nothing could justify this change; that our confidence in the wisdom and enlightenment of the American Cabinet was too great to permit us to suppose it to have any idea of compromiting by thoughtless action the true interests of the United States. While expressing to Mr. Dayton the entire satisfaction which the assurances he was charged with giving to us caused to the Government of the Emperor, I added that I thought, in effect, that even from the point of view of the United States, the choice could not be doubtful between the establishment in Mexico of a stable and regular Government and the perpetuation of an anarchy of which they had been the first to suffer, and to point out the great inconvenience.

The reorganization of a vast country which, after the restoration of order and security, is expected to play an important economical part in the world, would be for the United States especially a real source of advantage, since it would open a new market to them from which they, because of their proximity, would profit more than others.

The prosperity of Mexico would therefore agree with their rightly understood interests, and I certainly do not believe that the Government of Washington could misunderstand this truth.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Daring Reconnoissance by Capt. Cushing, United States Navy—He Visited the Suburbs of Wilmington and Captured a Valuable Rebel Mail—Intensely Exciting Trip Down the River—How the Rebels were Outwitted at Every Point.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

BEAUFORT, N. C., June 29, 1864.

One of the most daring reconnoissances made during the war has just been successfully achieved by Capt. Cushing, of the gunboat Monticello. On the night of the 24th inst. the Captain took a first cutter, with fifteen men and two officers (Acting Ensign Jones and Acting Master's Mate Howard) and succeeded in passing the forts of the west bar at Wilmington, and started up the Cape Fear river. After a narrow escape of being run over by one of the rebel steamers plying the river, he passed the second line of batteries and continued his course until Old Brunswick was reached, where the rebels have a heavy battery, when he was halted and fired upon, but succeeded in passing unscathed, by feigning to pass down the river and crossing to the friendly cover of the opposite bank. He then continued his course up the river. By this artifice the rebels were deceived, and signalized to the forts to intercept him as he came down the river, which they supposed was the direction taken.

At half-past two the next morning the Captain had reached a point seven miles distant from Wilmington, where he caused the boat to be hauled on the banks and concealed from view by bushes and marsh grass. Day had now dawned, and it became necessary to select a place of concealment, which was found in the brush on the banks.

Soon after daylight the rebel steamers, blockade runners and transports, could be seen by the party plying up and down the river, and, in fact, the flagship of the rebel Commodore Lynch passed by, pennant flying, the distinguished gentleman entirely unconscious of the fact that a rifle in a steady hand could and would, but for obvious reasons, have given him his quietus. Two blockade steamers of the first class passed up and one down during the first twenty-four hours. When night had fairly set in the Captain prepared to launch his boat, when two boats rounded the point, and, he supposed, having discovered his position, they designed to attack him; but it proved to be a returned fishing party. The entire party were captured—eight in number. Compelling them to act in the capacity of guides, he proceeded to examine all the fortifications, river obstructions and other objects of interest within three miles of Wilmington. Here he was compelled to pass through a creek running through a cypress swamp, for several hours, through grass eight feet high and immense cypress trees on each side, whose shadows cast a dark gloom and only exceeded by darkness.

By two o'clock that morning a road was reached, which proved to be a branch to the main road to Wilmington, and joining it at a point two miles distant. The party was here divided, ten being left to hold this road; and the captain, taking the remaining eight men, took position at the junction of the roads, one of which was the main. Several prisoners were here captured, but none of importance. At about eleven o'clock a. m., the rebel courier, with the mails from Ft. Fisher and lower batteries, *en route* to Wilmington, whose approach was awaited, came duly along, and he, with his entire mail, was captured.

On examination this proved to be a prize of value, there being upwards of two hundred documents, private and official, and many of great importance. The party, having thus far labored successfully, experienced the necessity for refreshment for the inner man, and accordingly Master's Mate Howard garbed himself in the courier's clothes, and, mounting the same worthy's horse, proceeded two miles to a store and purchased a supply of provisions with which he safely returned. The prices the mate thought exorbitant, but did not feel disposed, in his liberal mood, to haggle or beat down.

Shortly after more prisoners were captured, and all that was now required to add to the *eclat* of the achievement was to capture the courier and mail from Wilmington, whose advent was looked for at five p. m. The impatience of the party may be imagined, when it is stated that the mail would contain the day's papers issued at Wilmington at one p. m., and our nomadic friends were anxious to obtain the latest news early.

The courier arrived slightly in advance of time, but one of the sailors having moved incautiously across the road, was seen by him, and taking alarm, he took to his heels at full speed. Capt. Cushing, like Paul Dual No. 2, awaited him on the road, with pistol cocked, put spurs to his horse and pursued for about three miles. But the courier speeded on like a whirlwind, and the Captain, being rather farther from his base than he thought prudent, took to his line of retreat, and fell back in rapid, but good order.

The telegraph wire leading to Wilmington was then cut for several hundred yards, and the party, with prisoners and spoils, rejoined the squad left with the boat, and, proceeding down the creek, reached the river about dark. The prisoners impeding the speed of the boats, measures were taken to dispose of them, by depriving one of the fishing boats of oars and sails and setting it adrift in the middle of the river, thus rendering it impossible for them to give the alarm until the tide floated them on some friendly bank. But while putting this plan into execution a steamer approached rapidly, and detection was only avoided by the party leaping into the water and holding on to the gunwales of the boat. The steamer passing, the prisoners and boat were sent adrift.

Nothing of interest occurred on the route down the river, until a point between the batteries at Brunswick and Fort Fisher, when a boat was discovered making rapidly towards the shore. After an exciting chase she was overtaken, and her occupants, consisting of six persons, four of them were soldiers, were taken on board, and the boat cut adrift. From them information was obtained that the rebels were on the *qui vive*, having boats posted at the narrow entrance between the forts to intercept the return. To understand the position of the party, it should be known that they were then but three hundred yards distant from two forts, and this on a moonlight night. Capt. Cushing on learning the rebel's designs, resolved to take a desperate chance of fighting his way through, supposing that in case there were but one or two boats he might, by giving a broadside, escape in the confusion. On arriving at the mouth of the harbor he perceived, as he imagined, one large boat, which, wonderfully prolific, soon gave birth to three more, which were afterwards increased in number by five from the opposite bank. This completely blocked up the narrow entrance to the harbor. The helm was put hard aport to gain distance, and, seeing a large sailboat filled with troops (seventy-five musketeers), at once decided that the only hope lay in outmaneuvering them. The rebels, providentially, did not during this interval fire a shot, no doubt anticipating the certain capture of all. There being another means of entrance into the harbor (the west bar), the only possible hope was in impressing the rebels with the opinion that he would attempt that, the only remaining chance of escape. Accordingly, apparently making for this point, the rebel boats were drawn together in pursuit, when, rapidly changing his direction, the Captain brought his boat back to the other entrance (the east bar), and, deeply loaded as she was (twenty-six in the boat), forced her into the breakers. The rebels, evidently foiled, dared not venture to follow, and the guns of the batteries, which were pointed to rake the channel, were unprepared to inflict damage.

Captain Cushing has arrived safely, with his eight prisoners and mail, and can congratulate himself in having performed one of the most hazardous and daring feats of the war. His escape from this position of jeopardy is regarded by the navy officers as little short of miraculous, and the rebel prisoners have not yet recovered their amazement at the boldness of the feat.

Sad Accident.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* gives the following account of the drowning of a young man at the Cave of the Winds, on the 4th:

Mr. Scott, with another young man named Lawton, came from their home in Onondaga county, Monday morning, to spend the day here and return at night. In the course of their sight seeing they visited the Cave of the Winds. They passed through with the guide, and were looking after specimens when young Scott, becoming a little too venturesome, the guide cautioned him, and particularly of the danger of venturing upon the rocks, over which the water was running very swiftly. He seemed to heed the warning, but subsequently when the guide's attention was diverted elsewhere, he undertook to walk upon those submerged and slippery rocks, and ere he was aware of the danger, he was carried into deep water by the great force of the current. He sunk in deep water, being unable to swim, and rose no more. He was about 18 years of age, and resided on a farm with his brothers and sisters, his father and mother both having died within a year or two. Young Lawton went home on the evening train to convey the sad news to the family. The body has not been recovered.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Latest from Gen. Grant—A New Movement Under Way.

NEW AND HEAVY BATTERIES IN PROCESS OF ERECTION.

The Rebel Raid—Our Forces Evacuate Frederick—Conflicting Reports.

Three Rebel Corps Reported Across the Potomac.

Success of Gen. Sherman's Flank Movement—2,000 Prisoners Captured.

CAPTURE OF COL. FRANK SHERMAN BY THE REBELS.

Proclamation of the President Upon Reconstruction.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN GONE TO NEW YORK TO CONSULT WITH THE BANKERS.

A FEDERAL SCOUTING PARTY CAPTURED IN VIRGINIA.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

Your correspondent with Grant's army sends the following:

HEADQUARTERS, July 7—9 A. M.

Nothing but the usual shelling and picket firing has occurred along the line during the last forty-eight hours. More heavy batteries are being erected on the right of our lines.

Brig. Gen. Ledlie has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The N. Y. *Herald's* Army of the Potomac Headquarters correspondent, July 7th, says:

Deserters are continually coming into our lines, complaining of short rations in Petersburg. In this respect the siege is Vicksburg over again. From all accounts, their army and a population of not less than 200,000 are to be fed in the two cities, and as the rebel Government has got to feed or get rid of them, the problem of the siege cannot be long solving.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Morning, July 6.

Of the actual preparations which have been going forward during the past week for renewing the offensive in this locality, it is not permitted to speak freely. The armies of the Potomac and James, during this time apparently at rest, have not watched and waited wholly in vain.

There is a general belief that the system of grand assaults upon the enemy's works will not be employed under present circumstances, and that the hazard of battle will be risked another way. What is intended will, if accomplished, give the army an advantage, the lack (?) of which has embarrassed all its movements since the first day's assault upon the works surrounding Petersburg. General Hunt, into whose hands has been given charge of all siege operations in our front, has been for the past two days constantly in the saddle superintending the placing of batteries and testing the value of positions, certain of which have mathematical bearings anything but beneficial to the safety of an enemy who, during this whole campaign has never felt the full destructive power of our artillery.

Some of the batteries along our centre, in Burnside's front and that of the Second corps, have been associated at immense peril and disadvantage with the front line of breastworks. A battery just completed on the line of General Ledlie's division of the Ninth corps was built, like the rest, under the heavy fire of musketry and artillery, which invariably salutes all working parties so engaged.

The men commenced the parapet lying on their bellies, and digging a hole sufficiently deep to protect themselves, gradually strengthened it to a fort, in which the battery is now planted, able to defend itself.

A few of General Smith's batteries, which overlook Petersburg just south of the Appomattox, are more or less busy night and day. All railroad trains opposite receive a lively shelling, and artillery duels are frequent. Corps headquarters are very liable to visits of shell and solid shot, which disturb the appetites of breakfast parties, and the general symmetry of military arrangements, but are less destructive of life and limb than would seem possible.

Along that portion of our line, nearest those of the enemy, picket firing is sometimes very vengeful. The casualties in some of our divisions by this means average ten men a day killed and wounded. Men are sometimes shot while sleeping. Some of the division and brigade headquarters are so near the firing, that the tents are often visited by musket balls as well as shells. While the 6th corps occupied the present position of the 18th corps toward the right, this was the case. Gen. Ledlie's headquarters are now so close to our lines as to be within only half musket range of those of the enemy. A stockade fence has been built in rear to protect the tents from bullets. The front of the stockade is completely mottled with balls.

Meanwhile the spires and roofs of Petersburg, plainly beheld from the heights on which our troops are posted, still rest in possession of the foe. The smoke of the chimneys rise peacefully, the distant windows gleam softly in the sunshine. We command it; we can destroy it; yet of what avail? For here, between it and us, intrenched lines of armed men are to be overcome before Petersburg, intact or in ruins, will be to us of the slightest military advantage.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

A recent order from the Provost Marshal General's office directs that drafted persons be allowed transportation to the place of rendezvous, and persons discharged from that place be allowed transportation home.

Paymaster General Andrews has issued a circular, saying that the one hundred day militia are to be payed from the date of their muster into the United States service, at the same rate as other infantry.

Secretary Fessenden leaves for New York to-night, for consultation with leading bankers and business men. His policy will not be indicated till after his return, on Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The following circular has been issued to collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenue. The substance of some of the paragraphs have already been telegraphed you:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

The 55th section of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that all spirits which may be in the possession of the distiller, or in public store, or bonded warehouse, on the 1st day of July, 1864, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on that day, and the duty of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the still or other vessel, in which the said spirits shall have been distilled. Collectors will observe that this clause applies to all distilled spirits which were on the 1st day of July, 1864, in the possession of the distiller, or in any public store, or bonded warehouse, and the tax of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon must be collected on the same. When removed, unless removed for exportation or in transportation bonds, under section 61 of the act of June 30, 1864, for this purpose, there is no difference between the different kinds of bonded warehouses. In any case where collectors have before July 1st, 1864, received money on account of spirits or other manufactures which had not in fact been sold, removed or consumed, but were on that day in the possession of the manufacturer, or in public store, or in a bonded warehouse, such payment cannot be considered as the payment of the tax, inasmuch as the articles were not subject to a tax, and the payment does not relieve the articles from liability to taxes imposed by the act of June 30.

Collectors of Customs will take notice that distilled spirits placed in public store prior to July 11, 1864, pursuant to the instructions contained in the circular, and Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Internal Revenue, in reference to the act of Congress, approved March 7, 1864, and dated March 20, 1864, may be bought from said store upon the payment of the duty upon the sale at the rate of $1.50 per gallon, notwithstanding such spirits were originally allowed to be removed; except in case of exportation, until the owner produces a receipt or certificate in duplicate from the collectors of Internal Revenue, for the district in which the public storehouses are situated, showing that the duties have been paid on the spirits at the rate of $1.50 per gallon, one of which receipts must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The regulations of March 3d, 1864, above referred to, will continue in force as applicable until new regulations are issued. The bond for the transportation of spirits and coal oil will be taken by the collectors as the return, but the applicant for a permit to remove spirits and coal oil, is no longer required to swear that the spirits are designed for transportation to the said port for exportation, &c. The same form of bond, with the proper changes, may be taken for the removal of tobacco and for the removal of spirits received for redistillation.

Section 57 of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that distillers who distill or manufacture less than fourteen barrels of spirits per year, make monthly returns instead of tri-monthly.

The regulations concerning leakage, prescribed in circular 31, will continue in force until otherwise directed, excepting paragraph two, which of course becomes inoperative by the repeal of section 46, act of July 1st, 1862.

When spirits are removed after payment of duties, from a bonded warehouse established under section 44 of the act of July 1, 1862, only one per cent can be allowed for leakage.

New forms for distillers' books and the monthly returns will be issued shortly. In the meantime the old forms can be used, by changing the headings of two columns, thus, viz.: The words, "Removed to other collection districts," should be erased, and the words, "Removed to bonded warehouse," substituted; and the words, "Removed in bond," must be substituted for the words, "Removed for export." The oaths on the old form of distiller's book must be made to correspond with the oaths prescribed in sections 62 and 63 of the act of June 30, 1864.

JAS. J. LEWIS.

Approved July 8, 1864.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—On the 1st inst. the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail, *via* Southampton, to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Jamaica, South Australia and Western Australia, or to New Zealand, was increased to 45 cents per single rate of half ounce, prepayment required. Letters for Australia, when specially addressed by private ship, may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain, and from thence to their destination by private ship, at the reduced charge of 29 cents per single rate, prepayment required.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: A strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to demand the rendition of the pirate Semmes and his crew, and Secretary Seward will resist the pressure.

The *World's* Washington special says: The Government, in order to avoid an issue with Gov. Seymour, will quietly remove Gen. Dix to another department.

Brig. Gen. De Trobriand has been relieved from the command of New York city and harbor, and ordered to report to Gen. Grant. He will probably be assigned to the command of his old division in the 3d corps. Brig. Gen. L. C. Hunt has been assigned to the command made vacant by the transfer of Gen. De Trobriand.

President Lincoln has sent a Major General's commission to the wife of the brave Brig. Gen. Harker, who lost his life while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain.

A large collection of valuable furniture, belonging to General Lee, has been condemned under the confiscation act, and is to be sold in Alexandria on the 19th inst. All of the articles are of the most elegant description, including several rare paintings.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels, with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens thereof.

The sum of $250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the lakes by causing the public works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation, and the further sum of $100,000 for repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes public works connected with the harbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling, provides that all goods, wares and merchandise, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any foreign country, as well as the vessels, cars, and other vehicles, and envelopes, in which the same are inspected, are required to be landed in presence of, and inspected by an inspector or other officer of customs, at the first port of entry or custom house where the same shall arrive.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of revenue for the districts named below: Pembina, Minn., 2; Chicago, 8; Michilimackinac, Mich., 2; Sandusky, Ohio, 1; Cuyahoga, Ohio, 3; Erie, Pa., 1.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 9th, 1864.

It is reported that a new order of banishment against a number of prominent secessionists is about to be issued. Perhaps some of the Missouri delegates to Chicago may be included in the next list.

One of Frank Blair's organs, the Columbia *Statesman*, says Lincoln's acceptance is very tame. Its editor was a Blair delegate to Baltimore.

Guerilla matters have quieted down for the present.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, July 9.

The body of Colonel Savage, of the 46th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, arrived to-day, and lies in state at the Chamber of Commerce until to-morrow. Colonel Savage was severely wounded at the storming of Petersburg, and died.

THE REBEL RAID.

Our Forces Evacuate Frederick.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Harrisburg, stating that the corps of Ewell, Breckenridge and Rhodes are all on this side of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 3:15 P. M.—Our forces have evacuated Frederick, and fallen back in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy. The rebels now occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known. Reports say 12,000 are under the command of Breckinridge.

There are reports, seemingly well founded, that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac near Edwards' Ferry, and has moved in the direction of Urbana, in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us. We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* special from Frederick, Md., 8th, says: "The enemy continued to press Colonel Clendenin pretty hard yesterday, and finally flanked him just as the 3d Maryland infantry came to his support. They all went in and drove the rebels back to the mountains. Our troops fought well, and although they had superior numbers to contend with at first, held them in check till the infantry supports arrived. Our reinforcements are coming up, and Generals Wallace and Taylor have restored discipline and order, and are personally present."

The *Herald's* special from Chambersburg, 8th, 7 o'clock in the morning, says: "The rebel raiders in Pennsylvania and Maryland are in much stronger force than has been believed. They consist of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and 20,000 is the lowest estimate I have heard.

A column of rebels, commanded by Imboden, entered Hagerstown this morning at 8 o'clock. The force that left yesterday for Frederick took the Boonsboro road, and these new raiders came in by way of Williamsport. They are ransacking the town, and committing all manner of depredations. They have burned several private dwelling houses, notwithstanding the $20,000 the inhabitants paid for protection. Imboden insisted on burning Secier & Co.'s warehouse unless the citizens would pay him $1,500 more, which they did.

A courier has arrived from Hancock and reports a Union force at that point, probably Hunter's.

A New York *Tribune* special from Harrisburg, the 8th, says:

The telegraph operators who have been close to Hagerstown, but have not yet reached there, report that the rebels set fire to the Court House, the railroad depot and all other railroad buildings, burning a large quantity of hay. The buildings were on fire at 11 o'clock to-day.

Gen. Rowley, just from Washington, met Gen. Howe just from Sigel's command on the way to Butler's. Gen. Howe reports that there have not at any time been over 4,000 rebels on this side of the Potomac, and that we are entirely out of danger. Nothing, however, is known by Sigel as to the forces in the Shenandoah Valley, immediately in his front.

A scout just in from Boonsboro reports to General Couch that two brigades of rebels are lying at Boonsboro, comprising infantry and cavalry, commanding officer unknown, and the number of the force is not reported. They crossed at the Antietam Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The *Bulletin* has a dispatch from Baltimore, stating that the rebels occupy Frederick, Md., and that our troops have fallen back to the Monocacy.

NEW YORK—1 o'clock p. m.—Well authenticated rumors have confirmed the above.

Capture of a Federal Scouting Party.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A letter from Annandale, Va, six or eight miles west of Alexandria, says a scout of 75 men from the 2d Mass., and 13th New York cavalry, under command of Maj. Forbes, went up in the vicinity of Aldie, where they met Mosby and a large force with a piece of cannon and riflemen. Mosby charged on them and killed 10 or 15 and captured the whole party, horses and accoutrements. On receipt of the news, Col. Lowell started at midnight with 200 men from the 2d and 13th regiments and Capt. McPherson, of the 16th New York cavalry, joined them at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Aldie, where they found 25 wounded and 11 dead. They scoured the country about that region and found it was of no use to pursue Mosby, as he had twelve hours the start of them towards Tupperville, where he had taken his booty. Our party returned last evening with the wounded.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Plan for Reconstruction of State Governments.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, At the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed; and *whereas*, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than an hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him, and whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation to the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known that, while I am, as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration, unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration, and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside, and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted, nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill, as a very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am and at all times shall be prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in which case Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty four, and of the independence of the United States the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PLAN.

The plan above referred to, as adopted by Congress and thus approved by the President, is in substance as follows:

The bill as passed provides for the appointment of a Provisional Governor for each rebel State, with the emoluments of a Brigadier General. Such Governor, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, is to direct the United States Marshal to enroll all the male citizens of the United States resident in the State, and to require of them the oath of allegiance. In case a majority of the persons enrolled shall have taken the oath, the Provisional Governor shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a Convention for the re-establishment of the State Government. The citizens who are in the military service to be allowed to vote at their headquarters for delegates. No person who has held office, or voluntarily borne arms under the rebel usurpation, is to be allowed to vote for a delegate or serve as delegate to the Convention. The Convention is required to declare the submission of the State to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to incorporate in its Constitution a provision disfranchising all who have held offices, except mere ministerial, or military below the grade of Colonel, under the usurped power. A provision has been incorporated prohibiting involuntary servitude and guaranteeing universal freedom, and a provision forbidding the recognition or payment of any debt created or sanctioned by the usurped power. The people of the State are to vote for or against the Constitution so framed, which, if adopted, shall be certified to the President, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall recognize the government so established. Senators, Representatives and electors may be chosen from the date of such recognition, and not before. The Convention shall be dissolved if it refuses to re-establish the State Government upon the above conditions, but another may subsequently be called in the same manner. Until recognition by the United States, the Provisional Government in each State shall proceed to the execution of the United States laws and those of the State before it went into rebellion, save that those relative to slavery shall not be enforced. Until recognition, the Provisional Government is to assess and levy taxes, as they were required to be levied in the last fiscal year before the rebellion. All persons held to involuntary servitude in the rebel States are declared forever free, and if restrained of their liberty hereafter to be discharged on *habeas corpus*, the persons convicted of restraining them to be punished by heavy fine and imprisonment. Every person hereafter holding office, except those merely ministerial or below the grade of Colonel, is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—There is great excitement here consequent on Gen. Washburne's Order of Retaliation. The following secessionists are now under guard at the Railroad depot: C. A. Stillman, J. F. McKinny, H. S. Hardruck, Jno. Kirk, Sr., C. J. Eldon, J. W. Page, Jr., L. H. Hardruck, and Dr. Hupen. They will be sent out on the next train. James Elder, T. A. Farnsworth, D. C. Cockrill, are also arrested but temporarily released.

Elder and Farnsworth are bankers, and Cockrill the proprietor of the Gayoso House. Several secessionists on the line of the railroad are also arrested.

Arrivals from below report all quiet. Gen. Canby is at New Orleans, engaged in carrying forward important movements, which will soon develop themselves.

Nothing from Gen. Smith.

New York Quota.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The quota of the 12,000 militia called for to be taken from the 1st Division of the State, being 3,000, a meeting of the officers was, to day, held to decide which city regiments shall go. The 10th and 84th, it is understood, will be of the number.

Presentation to the President.

The colored people of Baltimore, desirous of testifying their appreciation of the distinguished services of President Lincoln in the cause of human freedom, are about to present him with a copy of the Holy Bible, which is a masterpiece of art and taste. It is the imperial quarto of the American Bible Society, bound in purple velvet, with heavy gold mountings, appropriately engraved, and inclosed in a walnut case, lined with white silk. The total cost of this elegant gift is $580.75. The inscription upon the presentation plate is as follows:

To
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States,
The Friend of Universal Freedom,
From
The Loyal Colored People of Baltimore,
As a Token of Respect and Gratitude.
Baltimore, 4th July, 1864.

Intrinsically valuable as this gift may be, it is of little account in comparison with the sentiment it represents, and embodies. It will be properly appreciated by the great champion of Emancipation; it will take its appropriate place in the history of his efforts toward the accomplishment of that grand consummation in which Maryland has taken a leading part. It will form one of the best and proudest memorials it has ever fallen to the lot of any public man to transmit to posterity. This expression of the "respect and gratitude" of our colored citizens is highly creditable to them, and we are glad to chronicle so noteworthy an occurrence.—*Baltimore American.*

Plot Discovered at Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

We have understood that the government detectives unearthed what is believed to be a very deep laid plot of the enemy to enroll the negro population in our midst, and at the same time to furnish important information to Gen. Grant. Two men, who turned out to be paroled Yankee deserters, were seized at a supposed unoccupied house on the Grove road, several miles from the city, where all the evidence of sumptuous living was disclosed. Evidence of their complicity with the enemy was seized along with them, in the shape of drawings, maps, diagrams and writings. It was said they enrolled 500 negroes, and kept up a daily communication with Grant's headquarters, furnishing him with movements of troops, etc. The house which they had taken and occupied is owned by Edward Monteiro, Esq., and was supposed to be unoccupied until attention was attracted by the frequent stoppage of carriages and couriers there.

☞ A private in one of the negro regiments guarding the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, has received a letter from the daughter of his former master, suggesting that, as he is now earning money for himself, it would be a very pretty thing for him to send the family five dollars, of which they were in great want, and, as for herself, she would be much obliged to him if he would give her enough money to buy a new gown.

THE REBEL RAID.

FIGHT AT BUNKER HILL AND LEETOWN.

Retreat of Sigel and Mulligan to Maryland Heights.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., July 5, 1864.

The train upon which your correspondent arrived at this place from Baltimore, yesterday morning, was fired into by a squadron of rebel cavalry while nearing the Point, but happily all escaped unhurt except the fireman on the engine, who received a shot in the breast, from the effects of which he died during the day. A score or more of bullets whizzed through the windows of the passenger cars, which were mostly filled with ladies, lodging in the trees on the opposite side. The engineer, upon discovering the danger, opened the valve to its fullest extent, and the train dashed ahead like lightning, beyond reach of the bullets. We were obliged to remain here, being between the rebel fires at Harper's Ferry and below the Point of Rocks, but happily were not molested, though momentarily in expectation of being captured.

In regard to this raid, I learn that a scouting party had been sent out by Gen. Mulligan as Brigadier General, from Leetown on Sunday morning, but had not proceeded far before they came upon a body of rebels, who made an immediate attack upon our men. The attack was made at a small place called Bunker Hill, on the pike between Martinsburg and Winchester. Gen. Mulligan immediately ordered up his entire force, when the rebels threw out three columns—one to the left of Bunker Hill, another to the right of Leetown, and the other keeping the front towards Martinsburg, the latter evidently intending to gobble up Sigel and his command, who were at that place.

Gen. Mulligan punished the rebels severely at Leetown, and fought them several hours, thus enabling Gen. Sigel to get away from Martinsburg. Though fighting against vastly superior numbers, Mulligan succeeded at the proper time, in retiring in good order, and making his way toward Sheppardstown and Sharpsburg, where he joined Sigel's forces, who had by this time come up from Martinsburg. In the vicinity of Sharpsburg another severe but short engagement took place with the enemy between the combined forces of Sigel and Mulligan. The enemy having been felt, and being found superior in point of numbers to our forces, Gen. Sigel swung his column around the river toward Harper's Ferry, which place he reached on the morning of the 4th, uniting his command with that of Gen. Max Weber, on the Maryland Hights, commanding Harper's Ferry.

The rebels continued to advance without interruption, and soon re-occupied Martinsburg, where they helped themselves without stint to whatever pleased their fancy. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, upon being apprised of the attack at Bunker Hill, succeeded during the time that Mulligan kept the enemy at bay, in saving all their rolling stock, with thousands of dollars worth of Government stores, dispatching their trains toward Baltimore and Wheeling. On the morning of the 4th, a body of rebel cavalry, about 150 in number, with two pieces of artillery, appeared at Point of Rocks, and crossing the river, commenced shelling our troops (two companies 1st Regiment Home Brigade) who had command of the place. To the shame of many of the men be it said, they immediately threw down their guns without firing a shot, and fled in dismay down the road, making their way with all possible speed toward Frederick and Monocacy.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding the post below, embracing that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to Monocacy Junction, and the Baltimore and Washington branch of the same road to Annapolis, upon learning of the movement of the rebels, put himself in battle array, determining to give the enemy a warm reception, should he make an appearance near the Monocacy River. Gen. Tyler came up to Monocacy from his headquarters at the Relay House on Sunday morning, and has since been superintending personally every movement for the reception of the rebels. He was joined during the afternoon by Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, commandant of this department, and Brig. Gen. Howe of the artillery arm of the service. This morning Gen. Tyler sent up a special train with a number of troops, and under their protection the train in which I came hither was enabled to run down to Monocacy, and thence to Baltimore.

JULY 6, 9 A. M.—Gen. Howe, who took up reinforcements to Gen. Sigel, has just returned, and from him I learn that the enemy's force is not over 6,000, and that the reports of their having from 15,000 to 30,000 men are absurd. Harper's Ferry was again evacuated by our troops under Gen. Weber on Monday, when the rebels came into the town. No damage of consequence has been done to the bridge at this point, and I am credibly informed that the rebels have this time given the railroad the go-by. The track is, as far as can be learned, in its usual good order, no damage whatever having been done to it. At Martinsburg the rebels obtained about 20,000 bushels of oats and a quantity of valuable stores belonging to the commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance departments, no time being afforded to run them off by the agent of the Commissary at that point.

Everything is quiet at the Ferry this morning. Last night the batteries on the Heights were opened on the rebels, and they were kept at a respectful distance. It is believed that there are now no hostile forces on this side of the river. About dusk, a long column could be seen from Point of Rocks making their way towards Nolan's Ferry. Mosby, with his thievish and murderous crowd, is dashing about here and there, pressing every man that he can get hold of into the service. It was this gang, with two pieces of artillery, that crossed at Point of Rocks and attacked our men—one of whom they shot twice through the cheek and leg, and, seeing him raise his head, returned to finish his mortal career with a revolver; but the fellow, seeing them approach, feigned death, and thus escaped with his life. His wounds are, however, severe ones, and it is doubtful whether he recovers. Two others that I saw were also badly wounded.

The rebels established a line of sharpshooters at the Ferry, and I understand shot a woman near the bridge. The cruel treatment bestowed by this gang of outlaws upon every soldier or Unionist who falls into their hands seems to have no limit.

Gens. Wallace, Tyler, and Howe are still here, and will probably remain until the rebels have been driven away from the Ferry and communication is again established by rail with Gen. Kelly's Department at Cumberland.

Refugees from Martinsburg and vicinity state that the rebels enforce the conscription in the most relentless manner, forcing into the ranks every man they can find between the ages of 16 and 60. The country for miles about has been robbed of horses, food and other property, whether belonging to friend or foe. The infantry force of the rebels is commanded by Gen. Early in person. This force was evidently detached from Lee's army with a view of gobbling up Hunter, but not finding him where they expected, they made this raid with a view of securing forage, subsistence and other property. I shall remain here for the present, and keep you advised of all that is going on hereabout.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, July 6—1 o'clock.

Capt. Shutt, one of the conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who passed through here this morning with a train for Frederick about an hour and a half ago, has just returned on a double-quick, having been ordered away by the agent at that place. At the time he left, there was a report that the rebels were coming into the place, and were then engaged in an action with the 2d Maryland cavalry, under command of Col. Cole. Before the train left one or two of our men came in with slight wounds. I could obtain no definite information as to the rebel force engaged. A man from Loudon county this morning informed Capt. Faithful, Provost Marshal at Frederick, that there were about 4,000 rebel cavalry, with eight pieces of artillery, in the immediate neighborhood of his house.

He is a trustworthy man, and one upon whom Capt. F. has heretofore depended for information concerning rebel movements. Mr. Howser, the telegraphic operator here, in whose office I am now writing, has just informed me that the operator at Point of Rocks has skedaddled. Previous to leaving, he informed Mr. Howser that the rebels were crossing in force at that place, and that he was going off with his instruments. As to their movements, no one about here seems to know, and time can only develop their intentions. The agent at this point has everything in readiness for a move, should we receive any information of the rebels coming this way.

LATER—2½ p. m.—About an hour ago the agent was informed that there were one hundred passengers at Frederick who wanted to leave, and being told, at the same time, that everything was yet safe, he dispatched one of the trains is waiting here thither.

3 p. m.—The train has just arrived, and reports people skedaddling in every direction. A number of soldiers came down. Some say it is a big scare; others think otherwise.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

FREDERICK CITY, July 7—2:30 p. m.

Your correspondent arrived here this morning at twelve o'clock, only to hear the most frightful stories of a large invading army, the frightful ravages that army was committing, and the certain prospect of the good city of Frederick being occupied by at least thirty thousand men before many hours. The fiercest combat was even then raging between this immense force and some few hundreds of our cavalry, and had been doing so for some hours.

"Can you hear the guns?" we asked. "Is it cannon or musketry?"

"Oh! cannon! We have heard it quite distinctly all the morning, in the direction of Hagan's Mountain."

"Who has been killed? Where is the hospital?"

"Oh, I believe there is a hospital here, but really I have not heard of any one being wounded as yet brought to it."

We afterwards learned that these exaggerated reports had been started by stragglers from Gen. Sigel's forces when Martinsburg was evacuated. The army of that General must have been greatly demoralized when some three hundred stragglers from it have been picked up by the commandant at Frederick within the last forty-eight hours—some with horses and some without, some with guns and some without, some under officers and some without, but all perfectly sure that they had seen several thousand rebels in the vicinity of the Potomac river. None of them were wounded or provided with furloughs, yet all were on their way to Baltimore.

Some say that Martinsburg was evacuated without firing a single shot. Is there not a singular fatality about our attempts to hold Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and a most remarkable coincidence in the tactics of the officers who have been in command of those points respectively?

Diligent inquiry for an hour or so, developed the facts that Mosby and White had been up in Middletown Valley, a few miles west of Frederick, for two days past, with some three to five hundred men, engaged in horse stealing, and frightening the poor people almost to death. Lieut. Col. Clendenin, with a portion of his regiment, the 8th Ill., well known as one of Buford's best; Col. Cole, with some of his rangers, and Major Garret Thorp, of the 20th Penn cavalry, have been scouting around and feeling of these parties for the same length of time, but have never succeeded in bringing them to a square fight. To-day, however, Clendenin found them in a strong position, to the number of some four or five hundred, on and around Hagan's Mountain, some six or seven miles from Frederick. He at once attacked them with two small howitzers, and soon brought a reply from their artillery. Musketry skirmishing succeeded to this, and showed that our forces were outnumbered by about two to one. The Colonel than began to fall back to a better position, and reached the crest of a hill, on which he pitched his artillery, keeping his supports under cover of the hill. Here an artillery duel of some length continued, Clendenin holding them at bay until, as I write this, infantry reinforcements are arriving, and Frederick is deemed safe for the present.

The Eighth Illinois boys in this action behaved with their usual gallantry, resulting in their usual success.

An Intercepted Rebel Mail.

INSIDE GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN RICHMOND.

The Non-Combatants Beginning to Suffer for Food.

DIFFICULTIES OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

[From the N. Y. Times, July 7.]

Our correspondent, H. J. W., at Gen. Butler's headquarters sends us several letters taken from a rebel carrier who had run the picket line with a large mail intended for Europe. He got into Norfolk, where he was fortunately caught, and the contents of his mail-bag were very naturally diverted from their original destination. Among the letters which have fallen to our lot is one from the Richmond correspondent of the rebel organ in London, the *Index*. It lacks the first page which bears the date, but as it can hardly be more than ten days old, its statements possess considerable interest and significance. The following paragraph which was undoubtedly penned before the effect of the recent raids upon the railroads had been fully felt, is important:

FOOD.

The question of supplies for the non-combatant population, is becoming every week more serious and alarming. The army, I am glad to say, is abundantly furnished with food, and can maintain its present position indefinitely, without fear of a failure in the commissariat. But there is real suffering among the people, and there will be more. And this is not confined to what was known, three years ago, as the poor. Refined and graceful ladies, who have been used to drink Chambertin, and to eat the rich beef and mutton from the sleek Devons and fat Cotswolds of their own wide pastures, are reduced to such a state that they know not tea nor coffee, and are glad to put up daily with a slice or two of the coarsest bacon. Of course, as one goes down in the social scale to the class of poor women whose husbands are in the army, and the emaciated seamstresses, who never can keep the wolf from the door with that slender instrument, the needle, he must find a mass of misery that associated and private benevolence can but measurably diminish. The alarm and pain with which one cannot fail to regard the future, springs only from the contemplation of so much hopeless suffering. The stability of the government is in no manner affected by it. Famine is the last and most terrible ordeal through which any people can be compelled to pass, but rather the seven vials, rather the eleventh plague, rather all hideous forms of death and ruin, rather horrors depicted by poets of Acheron and Inferno, than the domination of the Yankee. Such is the temper of our people. They can dare all and suffer all in the cause of liberty.

PRICES.

Prices of all articles of daily use have steadily gone up in the face of the fact that money is becoming every day less abundant. This is partly owing to scarcity and partly to the absolute necessity of keeping still in circulation a considerable amount of the depreciated old issue. Only fifty-five millions of the new currency has been emitted from the Treasury, and at this moment there is not a dollar paying out. The removal of the signing clerks to Columbus, S. C., and the transfer of all the rest from their desks and counters to the trenches has produced a paralysis in the department. It cannot be doubted that had the new currency been promptly put forth to supply the place of the old one, as it was withdrawn from circulation, prices would have been arrested in their continued elevation, and we have every reason to hope that soon after the maximum amount shall have been issued, they will decline.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Congress will adjourn on Saturday next, the 11th inst., unless in the mean time it should reconsider its determination. The following is a brief resume of their more important proceedings. Nothing has been done as yet with taxes or currency. A bill has passed the House, providing that real estate, corporation shares, joint stock, bank notes and other securities should be taxed five per cent, and that gold and silver, and all manufactures thereof, should be taxed ten per cent., but the whole question of amendatory taxation is yet an open one. It is understood that the Currency Bill now before the House fixes a maximum of issue—$200,000,000. The following bills have passed: Bill doubling the pay of members of Congress, bill increasing the pay of the army, bill authorizing the holders of eight per cent. ten year convertable bonds, issued under provisions of the Act of 16th May, 1861, to exchange the same for coupon bonds, and a bill fixing the day of holding the next session of Congress on the first Monday of November next. The Senate has passed bills overhauling the whole matter of Government impressments, and authorizing the holders of treasury notes of the old issue who are in the enemy's lines to fund the same, and the Senate has given the final quietus to the extension of the privilege of suspending the writ of habeas corpus by discharging the committee from any further consideration of the same. The bill for increasing the pay of soldiers contains one interesting feature. The pay is hereafter to be $18 a month instead of $11, and, in addition to this, it is provided that on the 1st of October next, each private soldier, who shall have been at his post in the army from the 1st of April last up to that time, shall be entitled to receive a "bounty bond" for $100, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. To secure the payment of these "bounty bonds," an additional tax of one per cent is laid on all descriptions of property; and it is further provided that when the Confederate States shall have achieved their independence they shall have the value of gold and produce annually $6 in coin. The soldier will therefore have in his "bounty bond" a representative of real value, but he will also have a certificate of good conduct—a badge of honor—to be prized by his children after him as highly as the ribbon or the cross of royal or imperial presentation.

MILITARY MATTERS.

No general engagement between the two armies has been fought, whatever the Yankee press may say, since the 12th of last month, when the disaster of the early morning, in the capture of a portion of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's division, was so nobly retrieved and so terribly punished during the remainder of the day. Skirmishing along the lines has occurred almost daily, and throughout the last week the boom of the cannonade, now slow and random, now rapid and continuous, at one time like the rolling thunder of the summer storm, at another a low, deep, far-off, bull-dog bay, morning and evening, was distinctly heard in all parts of the city. * * Our losses in all these combats, skirmishes and battles will not exceed 1,500 in killed and wounded. The enemy has carried off some prisoners, how many is not accurately known. Their loss at the lowest estimate has been 10,000 in killed and wounded, and we have taken 1,500 or more prisoners, who will be sent to Georgia with all convenient dispatch. The prisoners, officers and men, agree in the admission that the slaughter of their companions in arms, during the past week, has been terrific. Grant has been endeavoring, yesterday and to-day, to effect some informal arrangement with Gen Lee for the burial of his dead, by which he may avoid sending a regular flag of truce, and thus escape the inconvenient admission that he has been driven from every field of combat, but he will not be able to accomplish his disingenuous purpose. It is a fact to which I gave but slow credence at first, but which is now attested by too many cases to leave it in doubt, that the Yankees were urged on to the attack of our earthworks by abundant rations of whisky. The men thus have gained the *eclat* to have, in every instance been, two-thirds of them, blind drunk. One Colonel, who [illegible] upon the parapet with splendid dash, fell inside as [illegible] oblivious of glory, patriotism, stars and stripes greatest nation upon earth, etc., as fighting Jo. Hooker incontestably was after the retreat from Chancellorsville. Another rushed into the arms of an astonished Confederate officer, saying that he was hiccuppy glad to get back again, fancying that he had returned safely to his own intrenchments. This may or may not indicate a desperate state of demoralization among the Yankee troops. All we can say of it is, that if we cannot defend Richmond against a drunken army, our cause would seem to be desperate indeed.

Our citizens, during all this trouble fortnight, which the Yankees have been pleased to call a siege, have maintained their accustomed composure; the women, without the distinction of social position, attend the hospitals, the boys and girls go to school, the old men take their walks as usual and discuss the designs of Grant, and thus day by day passes over our heads with the pomp and sky pageantry of June.

SHERMAN.

Of the advance of Sherman from Chattanooga, and the fighting that has occurred with Gen. Johnston, I can say nothing in detail, as our mails are in a condition of abeyance, and we have only meagre accounts by telegraph. We know enough to warrant the confident belief that the advantage is wholly with us, that the enemy's loss up to this time has been forty thousand, and that Sherman is thought altogether to have abandoned his designs upon Atlanta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We had a pretty little parade a few evenings ago, of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, wearing the laurels of New-market. They went through the exercises with the precision and neatness of the corps de ballet. A State flag was presented to them by Gov. Smith, and Speaker Bocock made them a stirring speech, and the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs from the shade of the bowery lindens of the capitol square; and the whole spectacle was animated and inspiriting.

As yet we have had no fierce summer heats.

OUR ARMY IN GEORGIA.

ADVANCE TOWARD ATLANTA.

The Military Policy of the Rebels in Georgia.

2,000 Prisoners Captured by Gen. Sherman.

NASHVILLE, July 9, 1864.

A reliable gentleman has received the following dispatch from Gen. Sherman:

Our army rests its wings on the Chattahoochee, above and below the bridge. The main rebel army is across. Only one corps (Hardee's) remains on the this side, occupying the head of the bridge.

The weather is very bad.

We have driven the enemy from the strong positions at Kenesaw and Sminion, and then camped within five miles of Marietta. We have taken about 2,000 prisoners.

Our pickets are now on the Chattahoochee River bank, at Price's Ferry, and at the mouth of the Nickajack.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

The Government is in constant telegraphic communication with the army in Georgia, and all dispatches from Gen. Sherman are at once forwarded direct to Gen. Grant at City Point. Gen. Grant takes the deepest interest in the great campaign of the West, as well as that conducted in Virginia under his own eye; and though the control of operations is with Gen. Sherman, yet he is actively aided by Grant, both in the way of advice and otherwise.

The latest dispatches are dated at Marietta, which our army rescued at the opening of this week. The real defensive line of the rebels in Northern Georgia is now the Chattahoochee River, some half a dozen miles north of Atlanta, though Johnston will, of course, obstruct our advance to it for as long a time as possible. Gen. Sherman confidently expects to force the passage of the river without much loss, and with much less labor than it has cost for the mountain strongholds of the rebels, which he has in succession captured. Atlanta is elaborately fortified after the fashion of the first line before Petersburg and the works around Richmond. It is very defensible, the region around, though not mountainous, being hilly, and furnishing many commanding positions. It can be flanked after we command the crossing of the Chattahoochee, by moving a short distance down the north bank of that stream, and then striking for Fayetteville, but that operation would be a perilous one for Gen. Sherman. Were the investment of the place feasible, and perhaps by rapid and skillful movement, and with our large army, this may be accomplished, the whole problem of the war in the Southwest would be greatly simplified.

It is now known from captured documents that it is Jo. Johnston's purpose to retreat from Atlanta as soon as it appears that the holding of that place would be too perilous or costly. And it is not probable either that his retreat will cover as great a sweep of country as has generally been supposed. It has been thought he would make for Augusta as soon as he found it necessary to leave Atlanta. But this would uncover the whole State to us, and the rebel Governor of Georgia, with whom Jeff. Davis is in perpetual hot water, and whom he greatly dreads, peremptorily objects to this, and insists on defending the State capital to the last extremity, under threat of rebellion against the Confederacy, and assuming control of all the Georgia and other troops he can find to defend the State. Johnston, then, though he may be compelled to evacuate Atlanta, will retreat but a short distance eastward, when his policy will be to retard any further advance by Sherman, by operating upon the very long communication of the latter with all the cavalry he can command. The whole of the Georgia State militia are now in the army of Johnston.

The situation in Georgia is considered to be on the whole both strong and hopeful. If Gen. Sherman can bring the army of Johnston to a general battle before the close of the month, there is confidence that he will succeed in practically breaking it up.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 7—7:30 P. M.

There has been no fighting since June 27, except skirmishing on the extreme right, during the movements on the Chattahoochee river. The flank movement, which resulted in the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain, was begun on the evening after the failure of the assault of the 27th. The enemy began the evacuation on the 30th of June, Johnston is supposed to have crossed the Chattahoochee, and is endeavoring to occupy the hill on the south side of the river, and opposite the mouth of Nickajack and Vetler's Creeks; but persons from the front on the 4th, report that opinions then prevailed that they were too late in effecting the crossing at the points. Sherman has several good roads converging at Atlanta, which is not over twelve to fifteen miles distant from the river. We have no positive assurance of the crossing of the Chattahoochee by either army. Probably the first that will be heard positively of this will be from Gen. Sherman himself.

REBEL VERSION OF THE FIGHT ON THE 22D.

[From the Atlanta Appeal, June 23d.]

Various reports were brought down by parties from the front this morning concerning the fight yesterday. After a careful sifting of them we gather what we consider as the most reliable, that the enemy, about half-past five o'clock yesterday evening, attacked our works on our extreme left. Stevenson's and Hindman's divisions met them, and a spirited action ensued for two hours and a half. We drove them through three lines of battle, capturing as many breastworks and sixty prisoners. Some thirteen pieces of artillery were taken, it is reported, but only eight were carried off.

Gen. Pettus, of Alabama, and Col. Walker, of the 3d Tennessee, are reported among the killed, and Col. Ed. Cook, of Brown's brigade, to be mortally wounded. Every field officer in Brown's brigade was shot down, except a Lieutenant-Colonel, who is now commanding it. Our loss is estimated at 600 to 1,000 killed and wounded, principally the latter. The enemy's loss is very heavy. The 54th Va., in Reynold's brigade, lost severely, it is reported. Out of 250 men carried into action, it has only 150 now fit for duty.

New Advertisements.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."—Those ELEGANT FITTING Shirts, made at ELY'S, 2 Tremont Block, are worthy the attention of every gentleman needing such an article. EXACTLY RIGHT IS OUR MOTTO. ELY, 2 Tremont Block.

FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER, AT EVERITT'S, 121 LAKE STREET, You can procure Cartes de Visite for two dollars per dozen. Call soon, ere the price is raised. W. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NIAS, Operator.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. There will be a Special Train to ROSEHILL CEMETERY, THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON leaving the Milwaukee Depot at 2½ P. M., returning at 5 o'clock. Fare 25 cents for the round trip. F. H. BENSON, Supt.

TAILORS' FRATERNAL UNION.—There will be a meeting of the above Union on Monday Evening, July 11th, At 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. By order of the President. EDW'D HENDERSON, Sec.

ST. GEORGE.—An adjourned meeting of the St. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION of Chicago, for General Business, will be held [illegible] on Monday Evening, July 11th, At 8 P. M. The attendance of every member is requested. [illegible]

COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORY, Illinois street, between Wells and Franklin. GROLL & DEUERLEIN. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM, A FULL AND AUTHENTIC REPORT —OF THE— Breach of Promise of Marriage —AND— SEDUCTION CASE —OF— HILDEBRAND vs. LILL, CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE CASE—THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT AND BEFORE THE ARBITRATORS—THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES, AND ALL THE MATERIAL TESTIMONY.

"The evidence produced in this case presents a sad spectacle of poor, fallen human nature; and if it should ever find its way to the public ear, all the yellow-covered literature of former years will be thrown into the shade."—JUDGE WILSON.

PRICE........50 CENTS.

☞ For sale by all Newsdealers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50c., addressed to JOSEPH ALBERTS, Post Office Box 869, Chicago.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, 71 Dearborn Street.

FINE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TWO WELL BUILT BRICK STORES—Renting for $2,800. Price, $34,000.
TWO BRICK BUILDINGS—Stores and Offices. Renting for $2,000. Price, $20,000.
TWO SPLENDID CORNERS—Very suitable for wholesale business, and admirably adapted to improving. For sale low.
These places are very central.
FINE CENTRAL RIVER PROPERTY.
WABASH AVENUE RESIDENCE—With every convenience and good sized, for $10,000.
A great variety of property in every Division of the city. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

CLARK STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A brick store and lot on South Clark street, near Monroe. Also, a number of other houses and lots, building lots, farms, and Illinois lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE, in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office. Residences for business property, and vice versa. A good list of property in all divisions of the city for sale.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. A Large Fund for Investment. Capitalists empower me to purchase for cash central Chicago real estate. THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

ANNUAL PICNIC EXCURSION OF THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER (Second Universalist) SABATH SCHOOL, TO WINETKA, WEDNESDAY, July 13th, 1864. Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 8½ A. M. Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents; to be had of the children and at the cars on Wednesday morning. Excellent music has been engaged. There will be an abundance of Ice Cream, Lemonade, &c., and every pains will be taken to make this Excursion a pleasant one.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING. Washington Irving and his Literary Friends. This magnificent Painting will remain on exhibition at "REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC" for a few days longer. All patriotic citizens who may wish to secure a copy of the Line Engraving of this superb picture will do well to make an early call and subscribe their names. None but subscribers can obtain a copy.

NEW MUSIC.—The greatest song of the day has just been issued by H. M. HIGGINS, Music Publisher, 117 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill., Written on the event of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, entitled the NOMINATION SONG, BY J. E. HAYNES, PRICE........25 CENTS. And will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of the marked price.

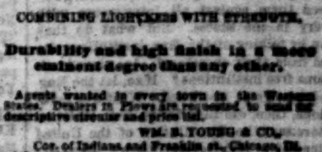
CITY CUSTOMERS ARE hereby notified that on and after MONDAY, July 11th, The price of Ale will be TWO DOLLARS per barrel more than prices heretofore charged. SANDS ALE BREWING CO., R. McCLERY, Sec'y. LILL & DIVERSY. DOWNER, BEMIS & CO. CHICAGO ALE AND MALT CO. Chicago, July 9, 1864.

BRYAN HALL BOOK STORE. C. H. SHAVER Desires to inform the citizens of Chicago and the reading community especially, that he has just opened a full and complete stock of Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Stationery, Blank Books, Portfolios, Albums, Portemonnaies, Cartes de Visite of Distinguished Persons and General Fancy Goods, in the BRYAN HALL STORE. Will receive all Foreign Publications and Eastern Periodicals and Weeklies as soon as issued. NEW YORK PAPERS RECEIVED EVERY EVENING AT 9:30. By constant and conscientious attention to the wants of his customers he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Country dealers will consult their own interest by ordering of us, as our facilities [illegible] C. H. SHAVER. 86 Clark street, Bryan Hall.

FISH! FISH! WHITEFISH, TROUT, LAKE HERRING, PICKEREL, &c., For Sale in Barrels, Halves and Quarters, by E. E. BROMILOW & Co., Wholesale Fish Dealers, 104 South Water St.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Groll & Deverlein, in the manufacturing Cotton Batting, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. P. Groll being authorized to collect all dues and will pay all debts. PHILIP GROLL. HEINRICH DEVERMANN.

IF YOU DON'T WANT YOUR Dog poisoned or shot, take him to NOBLE & CO'S Notion and Toy Bazaar, And procure him a DOG MUZZLE. CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 175 LAKE STREET, SIGN OF THE YANKEE.



Skeleton Frame Steel Plows, COMBINING LIGHTNESS WITH STRENGTH. Durability and high finish in a more eminent degree than any other. Agents wanted in every town in the Western States. [illegible] WM. S. YOUNG & CO., Cor. of Indiana and Franklin sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO LUMBER DEALERS. FOR SALE. [illegible]

EYE & EAR. [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT, RYE MALT, YEAST MALT. [illegible] No. 5 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKEYE MOWERS.—A new stock just received. [illegible]

ATTENTION, DEARBORN [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1864.

McCLELLAN ON CONFEDERATE AND FEDERAL POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

At the conclusion of his West Point monumental oration, Gen. McClellan thus spoke of the weakness and fatal defects of the confederate form of government, first adopted by our Revolutionary ancestors, and of the Federal Constitution that was subsequently formed to remedy the inherent and ruinous evils of the former:

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, it was found that the Confederacy which had proven to be the best adapted to the period was failing to piece from its own weight. The central power was too weak. It could only recommend to the different States such measures as seemed best, and it possessed no real power to legislate because it rested the supreme power to compel obedience to its laws. The nation's credit and self respect had disappeared, and it was feared by the friends of human liberty throughout the world that ours was but another added to the long list of fruitless attempts at self-government. The nation, it was evidently on the brink of ruin and dissolution when, some eighty years ago, many of the wisest and most patriotic of the land sought a remedy for the great evils which threatened to destroy the great work of the Revolution.

The experiment was a bold and often stormy; for a time the most sanguine doubted the possibility of the establishment of their scheme. But from amidst the conflict of sectional interests, of party prejudices, and of personal ambitions there was slowly and surely evolved the present form of constitution under which we have lived so long. It was not formed in a day, and was the result of patient labor, of mutual concession, and of the highest patriotism. It was at last adopted by the people of all the States, although in some instances it was not as being exactly what all desired, but as being the best possible under the circumstances. It was accepted as a form of government under and through which the nation might live happy and prosperous, so long as the people should continue to be influenced by the same sentiments which actuated those who formed it, which would not be liable to destructive changes of their nature, but from which we preserved the recollection of the miseries and calamities which led to its adoption. Under this system the unparalleled progress of the nation was unexampled in history. The rights and liberties of its citizens were secure at home and abroad. Vast territories were acquired from the control of the savage and held by white hands and added to the domain of civilization and the Union. The arts and sciences and commerce grew apace; our flag floated on every sea, and on our shores among the great nations of the earth. But under the smooth surface of prosperity which we gladed so swiftly with all sails set before the summer breeze —time and long-continued good fortune obliterated the recollection that our present system was such bright promise for the future, had already set forever. It must be the vitalization of the overruling Deity. But from that hour the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, which all hailed as the light to lighten the world, perfected and chastened by our trials, as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human race. Let us then honestly and manfully play our parts, seek to understand and perform our whole duty, and trust unswervingly in the beneficent Father and our brethren across the sea, and sustained them afterwards amid dangers and difficulties even than those encountered by his own chosen people in their great wanderings. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has he opened the way before us. If we do our whole duty and trust in him, he will not desert us in our need.

It is evident that this oration was not ended as McClellan intended. It is clear that he set out to draw a contrast between the confederate and Federal forms of government, and to picture the disastrous consequence of the triumph of the rebellion; but the stopped short or expunged that portion lest he should give unpardonable offense to his Copperhead friends who believe in State Sovereignty, and sympathize with the rebels in their efforts to establish a Confederate form of government. McClellan, therefore contented himself with pointing out the radical defects of the Confederacy of the Revolution and the infinite superiority of the Federal Constitution which absorbed State sovereignty, and left his readers free to draw their own conclusions.

The rebels have cut loose from the Federal Union under which they enjoyed so many blessings, and have organized a Confederacy not even as perfect as that which so nearly shipwrecked the course of our ancestors. The central idea of a Confederacy is "State sovereignty." The right of secession from the Union is one of the prerogatives of State sovereignty. The rebels claim that they possessed this "right" under the Federal constitution, and by virtue of which eleven States were made to declare themselves out of the Union, and a large faction of the party to which General McClellan belongs, hold that the Government has no constitutional right to reclaim them. McClellan says truly: "That before the Federal constitution was "adopted the American Union was "evidently on the brink of ruin and "dissolution," and it was proved by the "friends of human liberty throughout the "world that ours was but another added to "the long list of fruitless attempts at self-"government." Every word of this is historically true. Rushing from the consolidation of "State Sovereignty" into our State—the Federal Government, saved the work of the Revolution—American Independence—from irretrievable ruin. The success of the rebellion will re-establish the policy of State Sovereignty, and shiver the Federal Union into State fragments, leaving our country in a worse condition than Mexico. In the Northern States we have no great binding, aristocratic interest like slavery to hold us together, when the Federal ligament is cut. We should be a loose democracy; within each State boiling and seething with internal party fires; without, jealousy and contentions, quarrelling and fighting one with another over trade regulations, hostile tariffs and passports at railways and steamboats. The strength, power and glory of the Republic would be departed. Is it not perfectly astounding in the face of the horrible fate that awaits our defeat, that the great party calling itself the "Democracy" should in this terrible crisis be found engaged in casting all kinds of obstacles in the pathway of the Government in the struggle with the monster treason, doing all in its power short of taking up arms to help the rebels destroy this sacred Union, which is the ark of our common safety? Is the "Democratic" party insane? What devil possesses them? Do they not see that they are as deeply interested in the preservation of the Union as their fellow Republicans, and that the responsibility as equally great; and the success of the rebellion will be as fatal to their liberties and future happiness as those of the rest of the community.

THE REBEL MANIFESTO.

The rebel "congress" have issued a manifesto for the purpose of "enlightening the public opinion of the world to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the proceedings, principles and purposed by which they are actuated." The benighted world will doubtless be truly grateful for any new light it may receive on such a point from such a source. It is like a revelation of his entire innocence from a murderer on the scaffold, as surprising and as credible. They commence by assuming, that what they have recorded by proving that there was a "necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defense of their rights, and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors." This proven and no further strife would be necessary, for the grievance, if any existed, might be removed. Had the Government of the United States oppressed them? They and their party had controlled that government. Was it about to oppress them under Lincoln's administration? They rebelled before that administration had been installed or given any indications of its policy. Would the platform on which Mr. Lincoln was elected have oppressed them in its anti-slavery provisions? Then indeed they should have rebelled as soon as the constitution was formed, for the only anti-slavery policy therein was the exclusion of slavery from the territories—a policy adopted by Congress in 1799, by the ordinance excluding slavery from the territory north of the Ohio.

Besides, at the election of Mr. Lincoln they still had a majority in the Senate, and they therefore occupied a more advantageous position in respect to the Administration than the minority has frequently occupied during our history. In assuming at the start, therefore, the very point most important and most difficult to prove, they confess their utter inability to prove it, and therein expose the falsity of the assumption of the necessity of resorting to arms. Nor can they claim to have taken up arms in defense of their rights. The Republican platform guaranteed them against all interference with slavery in the States. But what do they mean by talking of the free institutions derived from their ancestors? Are slave institutions free institutions? If so, let the English language be abolished. What free institutions, then, did they derive from their ancestors save the Constitution of the United States and of their several States? But all of these they attempt to destroy by rebelling. Yet they claim to be fighting in defense of that which they rebel to destroy! They say they desire peace—we shall, by ceasing to make war on them, permit them to enjoy "these cherished institutions." They lie deliberately. For the words "those cherished institutions" include the Constitution of the United States; and every traitor of them knows that they have but to return under the Constitution and obey the laws, and they will be welcomed back.

They refer to the "series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless" them, without apparently having cast the balance between defeats and victories. As "it has pleased Almighty God" to bless their arms with an average of substantial defeats compared with which their occasional successes have been inconsequential and fruitless, their piety is grateful for small favors. Logically, they should go to the devil with their thanks. They assert that they can never be conquered, for Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, West of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and most of Mississippi have been conquered, we think this is simply a question of force and not of argument.

They say that "government must be derived from the consent of the governed," but forget that their own is not so derived, since the vote of the people was against the rebellion in ten States out of the original eleven that seceded, to say nothing of the fact that in undertaking to compel a dissolution of the Union against the will of the other States they necessarily undertook to "govern" on this point the entire people of the country. Secession, therefore, on the principle of the consent of the "governed" requires the consent as well of those who stay as those who go. They state that "the separate independence of the States has never been surrendered." This is in part true, for as the States were united before they became independent, and never therefore enjoyed a separate independence, they could not well have surrendered what they never possessed. If by the independence they mean the "sovereignty" of a State, that was so far surrendered irrevocably, as is implied in the following section of the Constitution of the United States, and no farther surrender is required of them by the Government.

"This constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding." All the independence consistent with this section, the Southern States can still obtain by a return of their people to their allegiance.

But through all this rigmarole manifesto it is cunningly assumed that their desire to negotiate with us for peace on the *basis of separation*, is all that we can ask. Of course they desire peace on these terms, as separation is all they are fighting for. On the other hand, to prevent separation is all we are fighting for. They desire to get out from under the constitution of the United States in order to secure to themselves "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As this is precisely what they came under that constitution for, and what it did secure to them for nearly a century, it is difficult to see why they cannot continue to enjoy these luxuries by the only means by which they have ever enjoyed them. Certainly their pursuit of happiness under their new constitution has been "under difficulties." Yet they characterize the remaining under the good old Constitution under which they have enjoyed all the blessings they have ever known as "living slavis," in preference to which they would rather "die freemen." This has all the bravery of insanity, and all the sense. Is it "worse than Egyptian bondage" to live under our Constitution, to which, so long as they could carry the elections, they were so profuse in their praises and so exclusive in their claims of devotion? So long as eleven States could rule twenty-three, it was liberty. But when twenty-three began to rule eleven, it was bondage.

The bogus "Confederacy" which makes this manifesto claims to include Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the whole of Virginia. Representatives from those sections unite in this declaration. Though the rebel armies have been driven out of them, the bogus "Confederacy" includes them as much as South Carolina. Is is this tract of territory two-thirds conquered, which we are asked to "recognize." It is the great idea of "State sovereignty" not Sherman endanger his communications with the rear? Not at all. It would be merely a repetition of the strategy practiced at the time the attack was made on Dalton in order to flank Johnston's position at the Allatoona Pass, or Grant's strategy in leaving an open path to Lee's rear on Washington. Johnston would never undertake such a movement. He is perfectly well aware of the fact, that he is forced to dispute every inch of our advance, in order to protect, as far as possible, the important positions of Macon and Milledgeville, to which cities the government has been removed. There is another feature in this movement, and that is this, it will deprive Johnston from making use of a series of admirable defensive lines from one place to from Atlanta to Stone Mountain—a distance of some twelve miles. These hills are, so nature and deserting, strongly intrenched and fortified—all the works having been made by the negroes, whom their masters ran south, at the approach of our army.

The death of Brig. Gen. Harker, of the 8th Ill., and Gen. Harker has created a profound sensation throughout the army. Their praises are in every lip, and it will be difficult to fill the places vacated by their untimely decease. The 8th Illinois has added fresh laurels to its already brilliant name, and the friends and citizens of Chicago, Board of Trade, have every reason to be proud of it, and so has the city of Chicago. At the time of the Colonel's death Stanton ordered the immediate draft to fill up the deficiencies in the quotas of such States as are behind under former calls? Then a new call will be in order.

The Alabama in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Sir John Hay asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the action between the Kearsarge and the Alabama. He also inquired whether, in view of the experience gained by that action, Government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor run away.

Lord C. Paget said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but it had nothing to do with the question of the vessels to which the inquiry referred.

On the following evening, Lord Paget, in reply to an inquiry, said that the Admiralty did not think it necessary to send an officer to Cherbourg to examine the mode adopted to strengthen the sides of the Kearsarge in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.

A Correction.

The Cass County *Republican* indulges in an attack, designed to be fierce upon the Cincinnati Tribune, for its strictures upon the rebellion as equally great; and the success of the rebellion will be as fatal to their liberties and future happiness as those of the rest of the community.

The New York *World* says that Mr. Lincoln "will be supported next November by all the original abandonists like the (N. Y.) *Tribune* as a matter of course, *and also by all who are willing to purchase an ignominious peace at the price of separation.*" As all those who would not be willing to purchase said peace at said price have already united in nominating him, if as the *World* assures us those who would are also determined to go in for him, we do not see but his chances are pretty good.

Mr. Lincoln may be a very slow horse, but with out a competitor we think he'll win. The impudence of the *World*, which is the representative of those very peace sneaks of "who are willing to purchase an ignominious peace at the price of separation" is on a par with the hypocritical resolutions of the New York State Democratic Convention in '62, accusing the Union party of contemplating a disunion peace. Next to *Jeff. Davis'* party we commend the modesty of the New York peace sneaks.

Capt. J. A. Winslow, of the gunboat Kearsarge, who has distinguished himself in the sinking of the Alabama, is a native of Wilmington, N. C., where he was born in 1811. His mother was a Southern woman; his father was from the North, and descended from the old Plymouth stock of Winslows. John Winslow was educated at Dedham, Massachusetts, and at 14 years of age entered the Navy as Midshipman, being indebted to Daniel Webster for his place. His family reside in Roxbury, Mass. Our naval officers had little faith in the capacity of the Kearsarge to cope with the Alabama. Even Capt. Winslow, we learn, has repeatedly advised the Navy Department to strengthen the blockading force off Cherbourg. He said he would do his best, however, and nobly has he done it.

We learn that the British yacht Deerhound, which happened to be so opportunely near the Alabama during her fight with the Kearsarge, and which rescued her commander, and on his urgent request took him into a British harbor of refuge, is owned by the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, who are the rebel agents for that port, and that she is thus almost as really rebel property as the Alabama herself. If practicable it was not wholly accidental that she happened to be on the spot at that particular time.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Repulse of the 27th—Topography of the Situation—The Flanking Movement—The Death of Col. Chandler—Death of Lieut. Rhoades, of the 65th Illinois.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD, 3 MILES FROM MARIETTA, Ga., June 26, 1864.

Important movements are now on foot, and the programme to be followed is now nearly perfected, which will materially alter the complexion of affairs, and force Johnston to fight us on an open field, at the same time causing Marietta to fall of its own weight. The demonstration made on Monday by Jeff. C. Davis and Newton, against the position at present occupied by the rebels was quite fruitless, and, at the same time extremely costly. It has, in the opinion of your correspondent, satisfied our commanding generals that it would be too costly an operation to attempt the capture of the Kenesaw Mountains and neighboring hills by assault; and did we succeed in capturing them the result would at best be a barren victory, one which in reality would prove far more satisfactory to the rebels than to us. The rebels have a position so strongly fortified by nature that it takes very little engineering skill to strengthen it, and what is of still greater moment to the rebel cause, it takes comparatively few men to guard it. A few words on the topography of their position—their right extending some six miles directly south from Kenesaw Mountain, along a range of hills, which are densely wooded and generally quite steep. The left of the line runs in a southeasterly direction (rather more east than south) then making the Kenesaw Mountain the apex of the angular position of their lines. Within this apex, and immediately behind the Kenesaw Mounting, is the city of Marietta, the county seat of Cobb county. Our lines of works run almost exactly parallel with those of the rebels, and in no instance at a greater distance than 300 yards.

Our right—the 2d corps, of which Cox's division reaches to the right in order to protect our flanks, is about 12 miles from the Chattahoochee River. The country in this neighborhood is much better than that around the Kenesaw. Along the various roads, are large and well improved farms, and the houses and surroundings indicate that previous to the breaking out of the war their proprietors were men of wealth and education. There are no cotton plants to be seen anywhere in this part of the State, but instead, waving crops of golden grain, almost ready for the sickle. Many that have fallen a prey to the planters, for they have all ignominiously skedaddled in pursuit of that last ditch, which will yet turn out a fit one to the Gulf of Mexico. The pike roads throughout the country are in dry weather excellent—your correspondent having to-day ridden over them some 15 miles, and knows that should the weather prove any way favorable, an army could be marched over them without any difficulty.

In relation to the movement referred to, your correspondent has received no official particulars, but from the "cut in the R. R." to use a nautical phrase, he is called "a sort of half-way house between Orizaba and Puebla. At seven o'clock on the following morning they again left Palmar, arriving at Acatzingo in time for breakfast. On the way to Puebla the carriage containing General Wolf and some other dignitaries was upset in a deep ravine, and the imperial ministers tumbled out on the road. Fortunately the accident was not attended by any more serious result. The Emperor on hearing of the occurrence came to the spot on foot, and inquired with the greatest anxiety if his friends were hurt, and strolled about the village in search of the next carriage. The one that had brought a large number of passengers, he freely entered into conversation with many of them, expressing himself much pleased with the beauty and fertility of the country. Among other persons here presented to the Emperor and Empress was an Indian lady, Chinapopoca, a woman of considerable merit and capacity. The Emperor received him very kindly, and showed him marks of high consideration. The Empress addressed the Spanish and Indian languages with much purity and correctness, is a native of Mexico, and, according to all accounts, is a direct descendant of the primitive royal races that held sway in this land many centuries ago. As a mark of appreciation, the Prince Maximilian presented her husband him to come to Miramar, and thence to accompany him on his farewell visits to the various courts of Europe. The great distance that will intervene between the couple effectually prevented the licentiate from accepting the kind invitation of his future sovereign. He, however, sent a splendid musical party from La Soledad to the end of his journey to the capital of Mexico, acting as interpreter to the Emperor in his Majesty's communications with the Indian population. The military commander of Vera Cruz, Mr. Marlscal, also attended the Emperor to La Soledad, and pointed out the degrees of the route traversed and everything else that was worth noting in the place. Mrs. Marlscal and her daughters attended on the Empress, who insisted that they should accompany her for the furthest end of the railroad; and the Emperor himself was so much pleased, that he then and there changed the name of La Soledad into Villa Marlscal, and gave particular directions that no time should be lost in preparing the works for conducting the waters of the Orizaba mountains from the city of Vera Cruz. The place is, however, still called La Soledad, and I think will continue to be so denominated as long as it remains a town.

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THE GRAND TE DEUM.

At half past ten o'clock, after some necessary repose, the Emperor, his new sovereign signified their desire to proceed to the cathedral, and to give thanks to God for their safe arrival in their new empire. In the first part of the programme this short time was done in Vera Cruz, immediately after touching the soil; but it was feared that unpleasant thoughts of yellow fever and black vomit might have intruded upon the imperial imagination, materially detracting from the beneficial effects of a *Te Deum*, and so that holy act was postponed for a more convenient season. High mass was accordingly said at the parish church of Cordova, and the Emperor and Empress, in a state of grand parade, attended in person. The church was filled to overflowing with the elite of the city, and some other dignitaries were present, under a canopy of state, to the church, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, who almost carried them. Commander-in-Chief Bazaine, the French Minister and Gen. Negrete welcomed them. The Civil Prefect made a feeling speech, to which Maximilian responded in the most touching manner.

On the following day he made his state entrance into Mexico City, at 11 o'clock; all the balconies and roofs were covered with people, scaffoldings and arches abounded; in the carriages was a courtly and brilliant array; verses and flowers were poured upon the sacred visitors all the way from the railway station to the cathedral. At the north of the cathedral they were received by the Archbishop and other dignitaries of the Church. The Archbishop, after the ovations who accompanied them to hear the Te-Deum, which was performed with great pomp.

The ladies in waiting as yet named are:—Sonorse Almonte, Morin, Aquillar, Countess del Valle, Salas, Adalit, Pardo, Velasco.

Many of the Mexican officers of the Capital have already been invited to dine at the palace, and the foreign residents have not been omitted. The magnificent view from the front of Chepultepec has delighted the Imperial visitors, and it is their intention to convert it into a palace. Indeed, the works have already commenced. Maximilian has limited the outlay, for he says that the nation is poor and he must organize his treasury before laying out much money for such purposes. If the Imperial entrance the Emperor offered his right hand to General Mezia, but the latter's horse, frightened by the noise of the imperial bombinge of cannon, the showers of flowers, ribbons and verses, carried so much that the conqueror of Matehula could not approach; so the procession moved on the City. It arrived at the arch of Peace, at the corner of the Mariscolo, where an appropriate hymn was sung by the children of the Hospital de Jesus.

At the German Club-house was hung out the Belgian flag, and the members saluted the Emperor and Empress in their native language. Besides the Belgian girls, elegantly dressed, presented olive branches and slight presents. The Emperor wore a military uniform. His hat that of a General, and on his breast the ribbon and insignia of a Grand Master of the Order of Guadalupe. The Empress wore a dress of light blue, a blue mantilla, and a bonnet richly adorned with a few flowers. This simplicity was a strong lesson against luxury, and gave a fresh beauty to the natural charms of her countenance, full of kindness and sweetness. Outside the principal gate of the cathedral was an immense arch of natural flowers, all manner of flowers, and over-thhe latter color serving for the inscription: "Xochimilleo to its Emperor Maximillian I. June 12, 1864." It had been put up by the Indians of that town, and the Emperor expressed a desire to see it again in the Capital. It appeared of velvet, and its smell was perceptible to a considerable distance. From this arch to the palace, the streets were extended and a canvas awning was overhead. A battery placed opposite to the palace made the salutes. Their Majesties returned on foot to the palace, and on entering, the Mexican flag was displayed, the procession seconded the grand staircase and followed the Emperor and Empress to the grand throne room, which was adorned with oil portraits of the Emperor and Empress of the French. Their Majesties entered the interior apartments, the doors being guarded by halberdiers properly uniformed and armed. In a few minutes they again came forth and occupied the throne, whilst the Ministers of the Cabinet, the Ministers of State, and a few members of the Imperial household stood on the steps. Then the Master of the Ceremonies, Chamberlain to etiquette, began to call the authorities and corporations who were waiting to offer their congratulations. The first called were the Secretaries of State and Counsellor of State-Chief Bataline, with whom entered the Governor of the place, Baron Neigre, and the other officers of the Franco-Mexican army. Here, again, the ill-starred Gen. Mezia was unlucky for being desired by his Majesty to speak for the Order of Guadalupe; either owing to bad writing or from confusion he could not read it, and Maximillian, descending one or two steps, grasped him by the hand, and told him that he must forget confusion to words but to hearts, and he knew that the General's belonged to him. When the congratulations were over, the Emperor, with a clear and manly voice, addressed the ladies in short and affable phrases, and then descended from the throne with the Empress, receiving cheers from the assembled throng. They went in coupe, and on foot to visit some of the churches. A mass of over 5,000 persons soon filled the streets, and approached the Emperor, kissing their hands to kiss. At length some persons joining arms formed a barrier and asking Maximillian if he wished an escort to the hotel, he answered that the best escort was the people. Among the mottoes written in Mexican, were the following: "Vivas sean el Emperador y la Emperatriz" "Bienvenido Maximiliano" "Mexico is awaiting you, O, great Maximillian" "The pure Indian race has nothing to offer you, Great Prince, but the sceptre of Montezuma." "Come, O Illustrious Prince, and be our firm support in the holy religion of Jesus Christ." "You are going here, to occupy the throne of the Aztecs, but try to exercise on it the empire of truth and justice." "Every people of the Mexican territory boldly raise your heads, the poisonous breath of the Inglish has disappeared, Blasphemer has been paralyzed." "Take courage, Mexicans, the true light follows the dark shades of Idolatry." "Let us imitate the ever courteous the knowledge of the gospel, here its persecution was to be established. But rejoice, for now from the East comes its defence. Adore Divine Providence."

Finding the Aztec population still so numerous, and the language so prevalent, the Emperor and Empress determined to learn it, so as to need no interpreter with that portion of their subjects. The birthday of the Empress occurred during their stay at Puebla, and to her and manifested letter signed "Charlotte," she intimated her intention to donate 67,000 from her private funds toward repairing the hospital for the poor, now in a ruinous condition.

FROM MEXICO.

The Imperial Progress from Vera Cruz to the Capital.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS BY THE WAY.

Grand Reception at Orizaba and Puebla—Visit to the Pyramid of Cholula.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 15, 1864.

THE DEPARTURE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The special railroad train on which the Emperor and his suite left Vera Cruz for the terminus, near the outer gates of the city of Vera Cruz, at about half-past eight o'clock on the morning of the 29th of May, and proceeded direct to La Soledad, a station some forty miles distant from the sea, through a barren, desolate and uninviting country. Here breakfast was served up to the imperial party with all the elegance which the place and the occasion could demand and everybody sat down with evident pleasure to a substantial repast, after all the noise and fatigue of the morning. The Emperor did not sit at table very long, but went out and strolled about the village; soon as the next train arrived from the city, and had brought a large number of passengers, he freely entered into conversation with many of them, expressing himself much pleased with the beauty and fertility of the country. Among other persons here presented to the Emperor and Empress was an Indian lady, Chinapopoca, a woman of considerable merit and capacity. The Emperor received him very kindly, and showed him marks of high consideration. The Empress addressed the Spanish and Indian languages with much purity and correctness, is a native of Mexico, and, according to all accounts, is a direct descendant of the primitive royal races that held sway in this land many centuries ago. As a mark of appreciation, the Prince Maximillian presented her husband him to come to Miramar, and thence to accompany him on his farewell visits to the various courts of Europe. The great distance that will intervene between the couple effectually prevented the licentiate from accepting the kind invitation of his future sovereign. He, however, sent a splendid musical party from La Soledad to the end of his journey to the capital of Mexico, acting as interpreter to the Emperor in his Majesty's communications with the Indian population. The military commander of Vera Cruz, Mr. Marlscal, also attended the Emperor to La Soledad, and pointed out the degrees of the route traversed and everything else that was worth noting in the place. Mrs. Marlscal and her daughters attended on the Empress, who insisted that they should accompany her for the furthest end of the railroad; and the Emperor himself was so much pleased, that he then and there changed the name of La Soledad into Villa Marlscal, and gave particular directions that no time should be lost in preparing the works for conducting the waters of the Orizaba mountains from the city of Vera Cruz. The place is, however, still called La Soledad, and I think will continue to be so denominated as long as it remains a town.

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On leaving he conferred the Cross of Guadaloupe on the President of the Ayuntamiento, as well as on the Director of the manufactory of Cocolapam, as a mark of his approval of his efforts in behalf of industrial art. Shortly before his departure a deputation of Indians of Spanish Colorado, the limit between Orizaba and Puebla. The authorities of this latter place were, however, on the other side of the mountains, and the whole household, guards, escort and everybody attended. This being concluded, the Emperor returned to his quarters, and received the Chamberlains of the Ayuntamiento and other authorities of the city, making brief addresses to them in reply to their fervent congratulations on his safe arrival. On the evening of the same day a grand banquet took place, at which all the principal authorities were present, and by the express desire of the Emperor two Indian Alcades were also invited. His Majesty's kindness to the native races is not lost upon the people, who regard in this a sign of the advancement of their race from the baseness and ignorance in which they have been hitherto held.

DEPARTURE FOR ORIZABA.

Early next morning, the 31st of May, the cortege again moved out of Cordova, on its way to the city of Orizaba, a place of considerable wealth and importance. There was no effort made to speak of marking their Majesties' departure, though the people seemed pleased at the gravity and magnificence of the surroundings. The French soldiers, as usual, loudly shouted "Vive l'Emperour," the drums and cannons made a noise, and the carriages rolled off in a cloud of dust and smoke. A little after noon, the party arrived at Orizaba, traversing some ugly mountains and gullies in the transit, intersperced with some fine bridges built by the Spaniards, over roaring streams of water. A deputation of the citizens of Orizaba came out to some distance beyond the gates to receive the Emperor, who was conducted through decorated streets and squares to the doors of the Cathedral, where a large number of ecclesiastics, dressed in their full sacerdotal robes, were awaiting his arrival. Among these reverend gentlemen were the Bishops of Vera Cruz and Puebla, who led his Majesty into the interior of the Cathedral and seated him under a canopy expressly provided for the occasion. *The Domine salvum fac Imperatorem* was then chanted with great solemnity, and the services concluded with the other rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

IMPERIAL SIGHT SEEING.

After service the Emperor was taken to the palace, and the same programme of receptions, &c., went over again. On the following day, after mass, the Emperor and Empress went out on a visit to the hospitals, the former visiting the male wards and the latter the female. The Emperor visited such schools as there are in the place, giving gratuities to the urchins, with which they were one and all highly delighted. Later in the day his Majesty also visited the prison, an act which seemed to have been foreseen by the prisoners, as some of the poor fellows had got up some rough decorations over their cells formed of the branches of trees and sprigs of wild flowers, and anything else that they could lay their hands upon. As soon as they recognized the Emperor, from the deafening cry of welcome that issued from the throats of the prisoners knelt down, designing to kiss his feet. He, however, resolutely bade them arise, telling them that, though men must always respect authority, they must never debase their manhood before it. He then passed into and carefully examined the dormitories, suggesting improvements, and, on taking his departure, asked the keeper of the prison for a full list of the prisoners, their offenses, time of imprisonment and character while under confinement, with a view of releasing some and reducing the sentences of others.

In continuation of the festivities of the occasion the ladies of Orizaba gave a ball to the Emperor at night. The first quadrille began at half-past 10 o'clock, the Empress leading off with Mrs. Almonte and General Almonte with the Empress. Generals Woll and Maximilian and Messrs. Arroyo and Ramon Peredo, with some of the principal ladies of the city, formed the sides. Everything went on brightly and merrily, and after dancing to their hearts' content, the Emperor and Empress left shortly after midnight.

The rest of the time spent by the Emperor and Empress in Orizaba was pretty equally divided between going to mass and to visit manufactories, schools and other public places. The constant recurrence of this programme was only varied by the fireworks at night.

IMPERIAL LAGGERS.

Before leaving Orizaba, however, the Emperor did some noble acts of charity. He ordered fifteen hundred francs out of his own purse to the President of the Corporation, to be divided among the male and female hospitals and the poor of the city. He also ordered the release of twelve men and six women who were imprisoned for slight offenses; and, after having consulted with the Prefect of Vera Cruz and Don Avelino Viveros, President of the Ayuntamiento, have conferred the Cross of Guadalupe on the Imperial Order of Guadalupe.

THE FRENCH MINISTER TO MEXICO.

On the 30th, the Marquis De Montholon was received in state by the Emperor, and presented the letters which accredited him as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, Napoleon III. The French Minister introduction was made in accordance with court ceremony. His Excellency, the French Minister, was accompanied by Count Bombelle, Chamberlain to her Majesty. In his address to Maximillian, the Marquis Montholon congratulated himself on being the first of the foreign Ministers to approach the throne of his Majesty, just raised by the acclamation of a whole people. The work of renovation undertaken by the Emperor of Mexico was such a one that none but a great soul, attracted by self-denial and love of well-doing would have undertaken it. France will watch with fervent solicitude his noble efforts, and ever be ready to second them.

The Mexican nation already understands the value of the Emperor's design. His noble consort, by her grace, virtues, and elevated qualities of her talents and heart, will render unalterable the adhesion of the Mexican people. Both the French and Mexican thrones are alike raised on the basis of national suffrage, united by community of ideas and the reciprocal interest of commerce. The Emperor, so that the two Empires will have for a national link the continual agreement of a frank and loyal policy."

In a short reply Maximillian expressed his satisfaction at seeing the representative of a sovereign to whom Mexico was so greatly indebted for its future welfare, for which cause it already expressed a genuine gratitude. He expressed his confidence in the Plenipotentiary, and his desire to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

A few evenings after their entry, the monarchs were complimented by a torchlight procession, which, assembling in front of St. Domingo, arrived at 10 o'clock at the Grand Square, cheering the monarchs who appeared at the grand balcony of the palace. They remained a long time witnessing the enthusiasm, in which the ladies who were present, bore no small part. When their Majesties appeared, every body took off their hats, and the ladies, although the great crowd had thrown the procession into confusion, waved their flags or handkerchiefs, and the cathedral bells struck up a chime, thus increasing the sensation; from the palace they went to the residence of the Archbishop, whom they found on the balcony, a profound silence ensued as he gave them a benediction, then disappeared, and again, the ill-starred Gen. Mezia was unlucky for being desired by his Majesty to speak for the Order of Guadalupe; either owing to bad writing or from confusion he could not read it, and Maximillian, descending one or two steps, grasped him by the hand, and told him that he must forget confusion to words but to hearts, and he knew that the General's belonged to him. When the congratulations were over, the Emperor, with a clear and manly voice, addressed the ladies in short and affable phrases, and then descended from the throne with the Empress, receiving cheers from the assembled throng. They went in coupe, and on foot to visit some of the churches. A mass of over 5,000 persons soon filled the streets, and approached the Emperor, kissing their hands to kiss. At length some persons joining arms formed a barrier and asking Maximillian if he wished an escort to the hotel, he answered that the best escort was the people. Among the mottoes written in Mexican, were the following: "Vivas sean el Emperador y la Emperatriz" "Bienvenido Maximiliano" "Mexico is awaiting you, O, great Maximillian" "The pure Indian race has nothing to offer you, Great Prince, but the sceptre of Montezuma." "Come, O Illustrious Prince, and be our firm support in the holy religion of Jesus Christ." "You are going here, to occupy the throne of the Aztecs, but try to exercise on it the empire of truth and justice." "Every people of the Mexican territory boldly raise your heads, the poisonous breath of the Inglish has disappeared, Blasphemer has been paralyzed." "

Special Notices.

Doctor Thomson

has had more than thirty years experience in the treatment of Private Diseases. The Guide, containing valuable information and AFFIDAVITS, exposing the quackery of Chicago, is mailed free from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps. Post Office Box 73. Office at Doctor Thomson's Private Office and Anatomical Museum, 173 South Clark street.

To Clear the House of Flies,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. je15-k383-3w

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

but we can cheerfully say Dr. Whittier has richly earned the wide-spread reputation which he now enjoys. He has a larger practice than any other Physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all those diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure, ... He is the publisher of a new work called "Mirror of Youth; or, All Men Know Thyself," which will be mailed to all on receipt of three cents for postage. ... Office and parlors 184 Clark street. ... All business strictly confidential.

Dr. Bigelow,

(formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, ... in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate. ... Office hours from 1 A. M. to 8 P. M. ... Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box ...

Dr. James

formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1830, now permanently located at 88 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. ... in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS, ... Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 88 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Consultations free. Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. jy8-m662-1m

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evil results arising from early abuse and unhappy conditions, ... Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, ... Bleecker street, New York. Price, 25 cents. ... de24-t97-1

5 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., New York.

DELIGHTFUL CORDIAL AND VALUABLE TONIC.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark. ... Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., New York.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. Hegeman's celebrated Diarrhea Remedy ... Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

To Contractors.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 20 South street, Baltimore, Md., June 28th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle,

on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each ... [illegible] ...

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland. ...

BIDS NOT COMPLYING STRICTLY WITH THE TERMS OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE REJECTED. J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, July 12, 1864, for furnishing two thousand (2,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Columbus, Ohio; two thousand (2,000) at Indianapolis, Indiana, and two thousand (2,000) at Detroit, Michigan, within forty (40) days from date of contract. ... [illegible] ...

JAMES A. EKIN, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 15th of July, 1864, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops and prisoners at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.

... [illegible] ...

J. McL. TAYLOR, Major and C. S.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS.

... will be received at this office until the ... of July next, at 4 P. M., for Grading for a Double Track on this Railway, between Rochester and ... [illegible] ... JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief Engineer, at the Chief Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Banking and Exchange.

4th National Bank
OF CHICAGO,

Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States.

No. 4 South Clark street,

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over

NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier. je4-k665-t-CATU lr

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL.........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 8th of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President,
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't,
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty eight day of June, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.
jy4-m870-3m

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.

Interests allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received, subject to drafts at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government Securities generally, and Gold bought and sold on commission. je15-k56-1m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $600,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

Between Chicago and	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Summit	12	$25.00	$45.00	$75.00
Joys	17.6	30.00	50.00	85.00
Lemont	25.5	35.00	60.00	100.00
Lockport	32.5	40.00	65.00	105.00
Joliet	37.3	45.00	70.00	110.00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Tickets procured only at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Chicago.

Commutation Tickets are issued either for One Year, for Six Months, or for Three Months, at the option of the applicant, commencing on the FIRST DAY OF ANY MONTH, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.

Tickets are not transferable under any circumstances, and are to be used only by the person named on the ticket; and no return of any part of the sum received therefor will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.

Commuters are required to take out their tickets for the places where they reside, and they will show them to the Conductors whenever required, in the same manner as other passengers.

Tickets are good for all Passenger Trains stopping at the stations for which they are issued, with the exception of any trains run by special arrangement. They give no exemption to the general rules and regulations of the Company, and confer no privilege of transporting any kind of Goods, Express matter, etc., other than ordinary personal baggage.

Tickets are not good even for one day after date of expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to take up all such tickets on the second day of each month, take up those that have expired, and charge the regular fare until a new Ticket is shown.

The Company reserve the right to change the time of Trains, or alter the time of their arrival and departure at all Stations, whenever they may think such changes necessary, without returning any portion of the Commutation money.

Commuters will be required to subscribe to these Rules and Regulations when purchasing Tickets, and sign a contract to relieve the company from all liability for damages that may be incurred by accident, either to themselves or baggage that they may be carrying with them.

☞ Each purchaser of a Commutation Ticket will be furnished with a copy of these Rules and Regulations. ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Supt.
Chicago, June 29th, 1864. jy1-m604-1m

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,
GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, 30th June, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Shippers of Freight are hereby notified that on and after MONDAY, July 11th, all RECEIPTS for Freight delivered to this Company for shipment, must be written with INK.

Agents have been instructed not to sign such as may be presented written with pencil.

CHARLES S. TAPPEN, Gen'l Freight Agent.
je30-m.124-12t

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at	9:00 A. M.	and	9.10 P. M.
Arrive Leavittsburg at	11:45 A. M.	"	12:45 P. M.
" Meadville at	1:50 P. M.	"	2:25 A. M.
" Corry at	3:25 P. M.	"	3:55 A. M.
" Salamanca at	5:52 P. M.	"	6:45 A. M.
" New York at	6:30 P. M.	"	8:45 P. M.
RETURNING.			
Leave New York at			
Arrive Cleveland at	5:30 A. M.		

*Sundays excepted. *Saturdays excepted.
H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't, Meadville, Pa.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED
BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864.

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.
P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

89 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 124 Pearl street, N. Y.; A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Medicinal.

Diarrhoea
AND FLUX.

STRICKLAND'S

Anti-Cholera Mixture

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our Army Hospitals, where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact, we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhea and Dysentery, try one bottle.

General Depot 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. SCOVIL, Wholesale Agent, 78 Randolph street, Chicago. myl-g436-1364

Copartnership.

NOTICE.—The co partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of

TORRENCE, WALKER & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. A. TORRENCE,
N. S. WALKER,
R. K. FLEMING.

Chicago, July 8th, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of

TORRENCE, MANNING & CO.,

And will continue the business of the late firm at 97 Lake street.

GEO. A. TORRENCE,
W. J. MANNING,
R. K. FLEMING,
N. S. WALKER.

Chicago, July 8th, 1864. jy8-m613-3t

Business Cards.

J. G. STANLEY,

MANUFACTURER OF

HOSPITAL AND FANCY BASKETS,

Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c., wholesale and retail, No. 99 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders promptly attended to. Repairs neatly executed.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1864.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

A Home for the Children of Disabled and Deceased Soldiers.

An Appeal to the Loyal People of Illinois.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 5th, 1864.

The efforts of the people of Illinois to discharge their duty to our contingent of the army is not likely to be confined to aid rendered to the sick and wounded alone. For two years past Governor Yates has given much time and attention to the subject of providing relief for destitute families of soldiers and the education of their children.

From private resources and in response to appeals made to his personal friends he has relieved the wants of a great number of suffering families. I take pleasure in presenting the patriotic position he has taken before the people, and the extracts here given from his speeches are indicative of his course throughout his entire administration, and evinces in the most practical and substantial manner his sleepless interest in every man who has taken up arms for the Union.

Upon occasion of the reception of the 10th regiment Illinois cavalry veteran volunteers in Springfield in January, 1864, he said:

I do not forget the cost of this war or our noble dead—neither should the people of Illinois forget the families made desolate by the death of her brave sons on the battlefields of this war. These men who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of the country shall not be forgotten; they will live forever in the hearts of the people, and I will consider it my highest duty to see that their wives and children be taken care of by the State. In the ancient Republics, in Switzerland and most of the civilized countries, the children of the soldier who has lost his life, his health or limbs in defense of the country, are the children of the State. Can we do less? Whatever I can do, and I know I will be supported herein by every true patriot, I will do to accomplish this.

At Quincy, at the celebration of Washington's birthday, 22d February, 1864, he said:

We owe a debt of gratitude to the gallant dead and to the soldiers who have become incapacitated by wounds or disease in the service of the country which can never be fully repaid. Yet it is the solemn duty of every loyal man in this State to endeavor to discharge that obligation by providing ways and means for the support of their families and the education of their children. The claims of the soldier's widow and his orphan children appeal to you in language which no loyal heart can fail to heed. It is no charity that I ask you to bestow upon them—it is your duty to take notice of every household saddened by the loss of a father or son in this war—and no man can enjoy the blessings of an approving conscience in this life, or the hope of salvation hereafter who dares to neglect them. If the country would not take care of and provide for them, we are unworthy the sacrifices of our patriot sires of the Revolution, and the shining record of manly courage and lofty patriotism of the Union armies of this day; and if the people would not take care of the soldiers' wives and children, I am in favor of stopping the war. No State is worthy of its sovereignty, and no Government the respect of its people, who will not protect and nurture the children of its soldiers. We will take care of them—feed, clothe, and educate them at the expense of the State. I am in favor of a tax which would equalize the matter, and make the disloyal sympathizer pay alike with the generous and patriotic.

Again, at Bryan Hall, Chicago, on occasion of the reception of the 39th Regiment of Illinois Veteran Volunteers, on the 11th of March last, he presented this subject with still greater earnestness and effect, the following being a synopsis of his remarks:

If this Government, with its million blessings, is to be secured to us, and transmitted to future generations, it will be done by our soldiers. If the army saves the Republic, should there not be something like adequate remuneration to the men who have sacrificed so much for the country?—and should not we who have remained at home, having a million bayonets between us and danger, enjoying all the blessings of peace, and many actually reaping benefits besides from the war, in all kinds of business revived, provide for the comfort of their families, and urge Congress to increase their pay? These brave boys comprise the flower of the Commonwealth—are as intelligent and worthy as we. Many of them have left wives and children dependent upon them for support, and, with the present scanty pay, they find it impossible to keep them from penury, and I know hundreds of instances of actual suffering. It is a burning shame that the exercise of noble devotion of our citizens, who are willing to give up their homes, their wives and children, should be the cause of suffering to those dearer to them than life. The embarrassments of our soldiers' families are becoming aggravated every day. One hundred and fifty-six dollars, the annual pay of the private soldier, was barely sufficient at any time to supply his family with the necessaries of life—deduct from this the little sums necessary for him to expend at times when rations and clothing become limited from the force of circumstances in the army, it leaves but a pittance to send home. Again the cost of subsistence has increased at least seventy-five per cent, or has nearly doubled. Flour has increased forty-four per cent, that of potatoes 130 per cent, that of wood over one hundred per cent, and other articles in like proportion. It should also be remembered upon what a frail tenure hangs this source of support; the life of a soldier of all others is the most precarious. In the event of his death, the widow's pension amounts to but two-thirds of his pay. The families of our first enlisted soldiers in event of their death, receive one hundred dollars bounty, under enlistments of now and a part get but the $100—while recruits receive seventy-five dollars bounty. These sums, or even the more liberal bounties recently paid in instalments, would hardly pay for the transfer of a coffin and the weeds of mourning.

I would also urge it upon the people of Illinois to take immediate steps for educating the orphans of the deceased soldier, and the children of those who have been wounded in battle. [Cheers.] If the soldier dies in the service of his country or be incapacitated by wounds to provide for the support or education of his children—they should be made the children of the State. The State should establish manual labor schools, or provide for the education in our existing schools of the children of the heroic dead or wounded soldiers of Illinois. [Applause.] Let the people buy lands and endow a college on the plan of our State Normal University, or any other which would be practical. Let the provision be ample enough for every child in Illinois who can say "my father fell at Belmont, or at Donelson, or Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Stone River, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Mobile, the capture of Richmond, the siege and destruction of Charleston, or the last grand triumphant struggle between freedom and slavery. [Applause.] If we would most honor the dead let us provide for, take care of and educate the living. Let there be a sufficient tax which will be equal and reach the property of the Copperhead as well as of the liberal and patriotic Union man. Ohio has, I believe, imposed a tax of two mills for the support of the families of her deceased soldiers. Illinois, thank God, is not a parsimonious people—and no State shall best her either in the valor of her troops or the generosity of her people. [Prolonged applause.]

Death is always terrible—to feel the tide of life fast ebbing from the heart, to look upon the sun for the last time—upon the glad, green earth with its bright sky, wooing woods, laughing streams, buds and flowers—but oh! one of the saddest desolations of death to a good man, is in leaving behind a poor and friendless wife and orphan children, with none to care for, none to protect. What consolation to the dying brave, if he but knew that those dear ones he left behind, when duty called, would be taken care of and properly educated.

To these noble utterances the people on each occasion expressed the warmest sympathy, and received his appeals with unbounded enthusiasm and applause, and among some of our communities his efforts and the active sympathy of many loyal citizens, have resulted in practical work.

At Quincy several public meetings have been held, and an association of gentlemen formed, which now embraces a representation of some twenty counties, and the Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, are gentlemen of the highest character, and have, during all these long years of war, been among the foremost in efforts to sustain the Government, and evinced the deepest philanthropic benevolence and patriotism in collecting and furnishing supplies for the sick and wounded of our Western armies. They have entered into this work with great energy and zeal, and should receive from the people of the whole State prompt co-operation.

Quincy, always in time and in earnest in every good work, has set the ball in motion. Her citizens have already subscribed $40,000 for the "Home for the Children of Disabled and Deceased Soldiers," and the sum is being increased rapidly. The following circular has been issued and extensively circulated, and that gallant soldier, Maj. Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, is the State Agent for the Association, and is giving much of his valuable time for the cause, and will present the subject to the people of the State during this fall, while discharging the duties devolving upon him as Elector for the State at large on the Union ticket.

CIRCULAR.

HOME FOR THE CHILDREN OF DISABLED AND DECEASED SOLDIERS.

QUINCY, June 30th, 1864.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

This Association, organized in the city of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, under the name of "Home for Children of Disabled and Deceased Soldiers of the State of Illinois," prompted by a desire to promote kind and charitable acts to children of disabled and deceased soldiers, who, by the patriotic devotion of their fathers, and by the misfortunes of war, have been and will be left destitute of the means of nurture and education, so necessary to their earlier years, is established for the purpose of erecting, endowing and sustaining an institution by voluntary contributions, which may, in some measure, supply the loss which these "Children of the Nation" have sustained or may hereafter sustain by reason of the death or disability of their natural protectors.

The undersigned Executive Committee of said Association, therefore respectfully solicit the prompt and cordial co-operation of all the people of the State of Illinois to whom this enterprise may be made known. In every city, town, village or neighborhood, it is desirable that Committees be appointed to receive subscriptions and contributions, to be forwarded at once to the Treasurer of the Association at Quincy. Every donor is requested to send his name and address, that the proper credit may be given and published.

It is proposed by this association to raise a fund of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purchase of the requisite grounds, the erection of buildings and the endowment of the Institution. At the next session of the Legislature, application will be made for a special charter suitable to the wants of the enterprise. Relying on your patriotism and generosity in contributing to the pressing wants of the needy children of the noble defenders of the country, who have lost or may lose their natural means of education and support by the casualties of war, we need use no more words in soliciting your aid.

Truly, your obedient serv'ts,

C. A. SAVAGE, Chairman,
JOHN WOOD,
N. BUSHNELL,
C. B. ALLEN,
EDWARD WELLS,
C. H. CURTISS,
W. B. POWERS,
JOHN SCHMIDT,
I. N. MORRIS,
AMOS GREEN,
WM. A. GRINSHAW,
WM. H. BAY,
CHAS. CHANDLER,
A. C. HARDING,
MYRON PHELPS,
IRA O. WILKINSON,
ROWLAND A. COLBY, Secretary.
CHAS. H. BULL, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

The recent order of Provost-Marshal General Fry providing for the organization of a new bureau to increase the efficiency of the army by accepting substitutes for persons who by age or infirmities are unable to enter the military service of the country and who will receive a handsome certificate of personal representation in the ranks of our Union army meets the cordial endorsement of the Governor and State officers, and they will give the project practical support, and the people will do well to encourage and forward the object.

ILLINOIS.

FROM COLORADO.

THE CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR EVANS.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T, COLORADO TERRITORY, DENVER, June 27, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—I observe in your paper of the 17th inst., a notice taken from the St. Louis Republican of the 15th, in which a party just returned from the plains says that most of the immense tide of emigration to the Rocky Mountains is destined for Colorado with a disparaging account of the chances for a subsistence here, stating that labor is very low and superabundant.

From the facts that most of the emigration is really destined for Idaho, or the new territory of Montana, and that the disparagement in no sense applies to Colorado, I infer that it is that country and not this, that is referred to.

No country in my knowledge offers so certain a means of subsistence, not to say of accumulating wealth as Colorado does today. To show that the demand for labor is great at high prices, which really proves prosperity, I copy a paper sent me a few days ago. It is from the most substantial and reliable parties to be found anywhere. It speaks for itself, as follows:

To His Excellency, John Evans, Governor of Colorado Territory:

SIR: We wish to call your attention to the fact that there is at this time a great scarcity of mechanics, miners and laborers in this Territory, so much so that we believe that with the great development of mining property now in progress, ten thousand additional men could get immediate employment. The large amount of capital being invited here in developing and working the mines, is proof of the permanency of the work to be performed. Since the country was first developed, the wages of miners have ranged from $2.50 to $4 per day, without board, and from $1.50 to $3 per day with board, the better workmen getting the better wages. At the present time the pay of miners is from $3.50 to $4 per day. Carpenters, blacksmiths, and in fact all kinds of mechanics, are greatly in demand at high wages, carpenters receiving $4.50, masons $5, blacksmiths $5 per day, and engineers from 4 to $5 per day. We trust that you may be able to lay these facts before miners and mechanics abroad, who may desire to better their condition, and induce an emigration of such to our Territory.

(Signed,) JAMES E. LYON & Co.
Consolidated Gregory Company, by H. D. Town, Acting Agent.
W. H. Doe, of Gunnel Lode.
Manhattan Gold Mining Co., by J. Fred. Pierson Sup't.
Central Mining Co., of Colorado, by Jos. Pochling, Sup't.
Burroughs Gold Mining Co., by F. N. DuBois, Sup't.
Pontiac Gold Co., by C. Bacow, Supt.
Black Hawk Gold Mining Co., by Lee, Judd & Lee.
E. W. Henderson.
Wm. M. Riley, Managing Director Georgetown Gold Mining Co.
B. Keith, Mailer & Co.
New York Gold Mining Co., of Colorado, by Jno Amor, Sup't.
Fisk Mining Co., by John Amor, Acting Agent.
Union Gold Mining Co.

In justice to this country, and its enterprising people, I ask that this communication shall have the same publicity as the article to which it refers.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't
JOHN EVANS, GOV. C. T.

MANIFESTO OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

They Want Peace on the Basis of Independence.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The following joint preamble and resolution, with the annexed manifesto, were introduced into the Senate by Mr. Hill, of Georgia, adopted in secret session, and sent to the House on Friday night. The House, after a secret debate of several hours' duration, adopted them substantially as they came from the Senate, with some slight modification of language. The injunction of secrecy having been removed from this important document by the House, though not by the Senate, we lay it before our readers this morning:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE DISPOSITION OF PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN RELATION TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world as to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name, and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign governments.

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America relative to the existing war with the United States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has for the last three years exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded border since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interest of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment, or any mistrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, erected against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not recur to the successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgement of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defense as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States, into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace, and a higher civilization, the theater of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged principles of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our Federal connection with our former associates by their aggression on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to the original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The *separate independence of the States*, as the sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretensions of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war upon the Confederates was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen and the descendents of a gallant ancestry, we had no opinion but to stand up in defense of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish in any manner whatever to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and *to be left to ourselves* in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social contract.

Let them forbear aggressions on us, and the war is at an end. If there be no questions which require adjustment by negotiations, we have ever been quite willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity and of manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the manly devotion of our citizen soldiers and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the persistence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in power, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled to the dictates of prudence and humanity, by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interest and repose of mankind.

For ourselves we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn by a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which would dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind, "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of the supporters of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation. With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Mr. Parton's New Biography.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

In his life of General Butler, Mr. Parton relates that he suspended the labor of three years on the biography of Benjamin Franklin in order to write the history of Benjamin Franklin Butler—finding in the second Benjamin even more attractive material than in the old Boston Yankee. How well his intermediate task was performed the readers of "General Butler in New Orleans" will bear Mr. Parton witness, and the result is probably as pleasant to himself as it was agreeable to the public, who are indebted to him for the first clear picture of a striking episode of the war.

Despatching the Butler book with remarkable facility, Mr. Parton resumed and finished his history of Franklin, and it is now presented to us by Mason Brothers in two stout volumes, well printed, and illustrated with good steel portraits. At the outset the author tells us that he has rejected the Autobiography of Franklin, which has appeared in all previous "Lives;" using it only as the material of history, and remarking that while it gives "agreeable information respecting a sagacious shopkeeper of Philadelphia," it has "little to impart to us respecting the grand Franklin, the world's Franklin, the philosopher, the statesman, the philanthropist." This criticism is true enough, standing simply as a criticism; still, in our judgment, Mr. Parton has made a mistake in omitting the Autobiography from a place in at least the Appendix to his volumes, where he has found room for some of Franklin's early productions far less indicative of the actual character of the man. The charming simplicity and decided originality of Franklin's narrative of his own life entitle it to a full recognition by all his biographers. We hope Mr. Parton will embody it in future editions of his work.

The labor of this biographer, like that of Mr. Sparks, seems to have been done with conscientious fidelity. Although no list of authorities is given, we are told that those which have been consulted in the preparation of the work would require thirty pages for a mere recapitulation of titles; and it is added, with considerable force, that he who would see Franklin as others saw him must read ten volumes and consult two hundred. Nor is this an extravagant assertion. Franklin was a many sided man, equally at home in the simplest and the most recondite pursuits; his novel theories finding useful illustration in his daily practice, and his practice testing his theories; wise in aphorisms, but wiser still in his daily life; profoundly philosophical, but genially playful; a shrewd statesman, a good mechanic, an honest philanthropist, a vigorous writer and an entertaining talker. It is rarely that one man leads so long and various and so useful a life as he, nor is it less rare to find a biographer who unites enthusiasm and good sense in the same manner as Mr. Parton.

One peculiarity of this book, which impresses the reader oddly, is the labored effort to disabuse the popular mind of the belief that Franklin was a skeptic in matters of religion. It is admitted that he became a free-thinker at the early age of fifteen, but an attempt is made to prove that before he was twenty-one he began to suspect that while negative beliefs starved the soul, positive truths alone were nutritive, and that true happiness could come only from practical religion. The chapter in which these "experiences" of the hero of the story are recorded is very curious and interesting—but not very convincing. It is evident, notwithstanding Mr. Parton's array of testimony and argument, that Benjamin Franklin never became an extremely religious man.

The classification of the book into seven parts, divides the history of Franklin's life into seven periods, thus: I. Apprenticeship to Life; II. Man of Business; III. In the Service of Pennsylvania; IV. Representative of the Thirteen Colonies at London; V. Member of the Congress; VI. Residence in France; VII. Last Years and Labors. The early history is very minute and peculiarly attractive. Industrious research has brought to light a mass of forgotten material which serves to illustrate Franklin's character in its formative state, and this is the salient feature of Mr. Parton's book. By good fortune and the favor of its present possessor—Mr. John Stevens of London—the biographer obtained a full copy of Franklin's early pamphlet entitled "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain"—a production which is justly styled "ingenious and daring," especially when it is remembered as the work of a boy of nineteen, full of skepticism and negation, and written in reply to Dr. Wollaston's once famous work called the "Religion of Nature Delineated." Until about five years ago this *brochure* was supposed to be irrevocably lost; only one hundred copies were printed, and most of these were afterwards destroyed by Franklin himself. The pamphlet is reprinted entire in the appendix of Mr. Parton's volumes.

Another point strongly urged in defense of Franklin's character, is that he was not truly represented in the "Poor Richard" papers; that Franklin was not really the miserly penny saving man that one-half the world believes him to have been, and that a false judgment of him has been formed, not unnaturally, by the effect of his pithy but pinching proverbs. The loving biographer, who caresses his subject, would have us believe that Benjamin Franklin was not a mean fellow in any sense, but a large-souled man, whose axioms merely pointed a moral for the good of poor men struggling as he himself had struggled—and in order to add force to this conclusion, we are gravely treated to a full description of certain scandalous, not to say immoral, acts, of which Franklin was unquestionably guilty in his earlier years, and even up to the time of his marriage. In short, according to Mr. Parton, Benjamin Franklin was but a sad rogue, after all, till marriage steadied him, and he sowed wild oats as the majority of men do.

The account given of Franklin's career as a statesman is singularly full and complete. A clever description is given of his labors abroad, and their effect upon the fortunes of the infant nation which he represented, and the progress of the great events of the same is clearly traced. Of Franklin's private life in France, a detailed and gossipping narrative is given.

The summing up is a fair review of the career of Franklin. We quote one passage:

"It is common to say that great merits imply great defects. This may be true in the case of great, unregenerate men, such as Napoleon, Mirabeau, Voltaire and Byron. But we are now speaking of a man who, before his propensities had hardened into unchangeable habits, *discovered* his weakness, his incompleteness, his latent baseness, his possible moral ruin, and who deliberately set himself the task of correcting his faults, enlightening his ignorance, and cultivating his better nature. Franklin, the 'natural man,' was a disorderly man of genius, fond of pleasure, not averse to the grosser pleasures of sense, capable of pushing his way in the world, and of becoming Sir Benjamin Franklin, baronet, a common-place, good-natured, self indulgent, successful man of business. He chose the better part; he sided against the Penns and the King, and dedicated his leisure to the public good. It was natural that he should have been puffed up by his great celebrity and his great places; on the contrary he maintained his modesty and his simplicity, his love of homely old friends, relations and places. To parody Falstaff's words, he was always Ben to his old friends, Benjamin to his brothers and sisters, and Dr. Franklin "to the rest of Europe." Except Shakespeare, no great writer has shown so little of the vanity of authorship. He does not appear ever to have suggested the collection of his writings or to have concerned himself in their republication except as an act of friendship to an editor. When they had accomplished their immediate purpose he appears to have thought of them no more. And as to his autobiography, when he had written the few pages which recorded the favorite, oft-told anecdotes of his youthful days, he had no heart in the work, and could not force himself to complete it. He had made, indeed, as complete a conquest of self-love as it is desirable a man should.

"Nevertheless, there must have been some shade to the picture, else Franklin had not been human. He did not wholly escape the grossness of the age in which he lived, and a little of the vulgarity of the shop always clung to him. In later years, at London and Paris, he may have been at times something more of a *bon vivant* than became the man who had demonstrated, at nineteen, the futility of beer. All men were clubbists then, and the uniting element of clubs was wine. I think, too, that his political opinions were in some degree unfavorably affected by his long residence among Quakers. If all men could be Quakers, then Franklin's dream of unbought public service might be realized; but as the world is, if the public require the service of talent, it must be paid for at the market price. As a rule a lawyer in great practice, *i. e.*, a great lawyer, will not accept, and, generally, ought not to accept, a precarious judgeship or cabinet place, at a salary barely equal to his necessary expenses. Franklin, perhaps, cannot justly be pronounced a great 'thinker.' He was a humorist. He had immense common sense; but not so much insight into the deeper questions that concern mankind. The art of living was his forte; but the place of his residence was the earth."

The same merits and defects which are found in Mr. Parton's previous biographies are visible in these volumes. A diligent explorer and a careful annalist, whose statements of fact may generally be relied upon, he is at the same time in the habit of falling into a flippant style, and his pages are not unfrequently marred by the use of phrases which, savoring of slang, are out of place in a well ordered production. For instance, in a passage describing Franklin's love of study (vol. i., p. 241) we are told that the young printer "tackled" historical works first—and there are many sentences of similar kind. Aside from these defects, which in no way affect the real value of the work, Mr. Parton has given us a Life of Franklin which is creditable to his own reputation and a useful addition to our literature.

* Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin; By James Parton. Two volumes. New York: Mason Brothers.

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

A Story of Mutiny, Murder and Morphine.

It is now exactly a year ago that the Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, a teak-built, copper-bottomed steam transport, started from Singapore with a cargo of Hindu convicts, sentenced to transportation in the Andaman Islands. This transport, named after its original proprietor, the benevolent Parsee merchant, had been hired by our government to carry native convicts, a most strange gang of whom filled it between decks, the June evening, 1862, that followed that in which the ship had left its anchorage.

The carpenter was busy arranging the hatchway for the prisoners' sleeping berths: the second mate was superintending the transfer of stores from one part of the hold to another; the men were splicing and knotting, scraping and scouring; the doctor was rating the "loblolly boy," a tall freckled, ungainly Scotch lad, Sandy Patterson, who was always pondering over an old copy of the Seaman's Manual when he ought to have been compounding medicines; and the boatswain was reviling Jack Davis, the ship's boy, a brave little fellow, but rather too fond of mischief.

The convicts on board were Sikh fanatics, chiefly from Lahore, and Umritsur. They were followers of the pseudo-prophet, Baloo Singh, who had all but excited an insurrection in the Punjaub. By trade a tailor, he had declared himself to be Baluk Singh, the founder of the sect, who died sixteen years ago, risen from the dead to preach down caste and suttееism, and to expel the English. These dangerous men's disciples wore black and yellow turbans, rosaries of white woolen cord; practised military drill, and used the words "Wah Gooroo" as mystic watchwords. The only good thing about the deported sect was, that they preached temperance, cleanliness and truth telling. In all other respects, these Hindu fanatics were as sensual, blood-thirsty and insane scoundrels as ever abused the name of religion. They had been several days on board before the ship left port, under the somewhat loose guard of the second mate a mere youth, in the service of the company to which the steamer belonged.

The bell had rung, and the steward had just brought in the soup; but one officer, the ensign in charge of the convicts, still stood at the cabin window, watching the burning path the setting sun cast upon the tranquil ocean.

The doctor laughed and said: "when I was eighteen I used to look at sunsets; now, I only regard them as signals for dinner. Come, Crawford, the chaplain is waiting to say grace. We are not to wait for the Captain."

The ensign colored and took his place: he was thinking of other scenes far away across the sea.

The party consisted of the captain, Crawford, the doctor, the chaplain, the first mate and a second ensign.

"How's is the rajah to-day?" said the first mate to the doctor.

"Oh, well enough; but the rascal misses his opium, and shams ill—Soup, Johnson?"

"Thank you—I should like to give him a round dozen. I catch him sometimes looking, murder at me out of the corner of his eye."

At that moment the captain entered and laying his cap and double-glass on a side table, bowed to the company and took his place at the head of the table.

"Always some worry," he said, "in this delightful life of ours. Now it is that boy Davis falls down the companion ladder, larking: now it is a head wind that keeps us at four knots an hour; by and by, we find all the coal on board is bad, and the engineer does nothing but grumble at the little heat it gives. And yet these young gentlemen" (looking at the ensigns) "rave over their segars about the glorious life of a sailor! Pshaw! we always like what we haven't got. I should like them to have our work, Mr. Jobson," (to the first mate), "for four and twenty hours—that'd sicken them."

Mr. Jobson laughed, as in duty bound.

"Glass of wine, Captain Favers?" said Crawford.

"With pleasure. Steward, hand Ensign Crawford the sherry."

"We shall have a fine passage," said the chaplain.

"May be, if the wind keeps up," The captain was evidently put out. "But hang me at high water mark, if I wouldn't rather carry parrots and monkeys, than these niggers with their particular food and their perpetual complaints."

The soup was removed, and the second course was brought in. The steward had just lifted the cover from a magnificent joint of beef that smoked like a great sacrifice when Patterson entered and whispered in his ear.

The captain threw down the knife and fork in a pet. "There again," he said. "Here, Mr. Jobson take the joint. Not a moment, not a day, one's own. Excuse me, gentlemen, a ship's captain is everybody's servant."

There was a howl heard, and the next moment the captain entered, red and furious.

"Mare's nest, again," he said. By Jove, sir, if that boy Patterson didn't call me out, doctor, to tell me there was mutiny going to break out among the convicts. 'Why?' said I. 'Because I heard them whisper together,' said he, cool as you like. 'Blockhead and lubber,' said I, giving him a backhander, 'what harm can niggers, whom I could snap over my knee do by whispering? Let them whisper: and if you come and interrupt me again with your mare's nest, by Jove, sir, I'll keelhaul you."

"Well, that's very odd," said the chaplain, "for this morning when Davis brought the coffee to my berth, he told me he was afraid to tell the mate, but he was sure there was mischief brewing among the Hindus. He told me one of the men had seen the Rajah, as they call him, slip one hand nearly out of his hand cuffs."

"Nonsense," said the mate. "I examined every handcuff myself at eight bells. Those boys are the pest of the vessel with their cock and bull stories. If I see them again near the prisoners I'll keep them all day scraping the mast."

"Crawford and I always sleep with revolvers under our pillows," said the second ensign; "and there's a sentinel at their door night and day."

"Mutiny be ——," said the captain testily, "and revolvers, too. If the fellows did rise, I'd tame them in five minutes with the ship's fire engine."

"An excellent thing for lowering the pulse," said the doctor; "by the by, Crawford, you must remember I challenge you to chess to-night."

"Here's the mate to check you," said Crawford, pointing to Jobson.

"Jobson's hard to beat," said the doctor; "but I back the chaplain."

That night in the dead of the darkness, the boy Davis, who had fallen asleep in the cook's galley, was awakened by a storm of musketry, a splash overboard, a clash of sabres, groans, shouts and cries. As he lay irresolute and frightened, a hairy, bony hand clutched him by the arm; then a voice he knew to be Patterson's cried, "Davis, the villains have risen and murdered every soul on board save us and the firemen—but three, and those they're chasing into the state cabin. They've put a guard over the engine-room. I stumbled over the captain just now; he was stabbed at the companion-ladder. O God, guide us! Davis, He is guid and great, and He holds the seas in the hollow of his hand. He is a strong tower and a fortress. Davis, pray, for here they come."

A dozen ship's lanterns moved swiftly towards them, and the next moment the two boys were in the clutch of a dozen Hindus, whose white tunics were splashed with the blood of the murdered men. They were about to plunge their bayonets into their kneeling victims when their leader, the rajah, appeared, and with his sabre struck up their weapons as he shouted the watchword of the sect "Wah Gooroo!"

The rajah was a fat, smooth-faced Hindu, with small, half-shut eyes, and a cruel mouth.

He had the Captain's double-glass slung around him, and the Captain's gold watch-chain twisted round his black and yellow turban. Davis clung to his feet and prayed for his life.

"Hooly, hooly, Jack," said Patterson to him; but without looking towards his companion; "let me alone wi' the bluid thirsty deevil, and I'll try him wi' just a word or two of his ain lingo that I picked up at Singapore. They wunna twist our thrapples if I can help it. No fear, man; we must make the best of a bad business. Speak them gently, man, and don't screigh there as if you'd got a dizzen knives in your wame."

Patterson was a rawboned Scotch lad, ungainly in body, large-footed, red-haired, shambling. But he was a brave, thoughtful, shrewd lad, and forgot his own danger in his care for his younger companion. He did not utter these exhortations in one breath, but piecemeal, as they were both led to the state cabin, where Baloo Singh was now enthroned. "Take heart, Jack," he said, "remember how David, the son of Jesse, slew the big thief of a giant wi' a wee flint-stane."

"I am not afraid, Sandy," replied the little fellow, his cheek flushing; "I'm only a wee skeared. Look! the murdering rogues, they've got poor Mr. Jobson."

"God help him!" said Patterson.

"Poor Mr. Jobson," groaned Jack, "look, how he's cut on the forehead."

In the cabin with one foot on the dead body of the murdered captain, sat the chief fanatic, Baloo Singh. He was a tall, thin man, with dead colored eyes, a face of a corpse color, blue lips, and long shriveled hands. He sat erect, with no trace of human expression upon his face. He certainly acted well the part of a resuscitated dead man. Thirty or forty Hindus, mad with excitement, stood round their leader, holding lighted candles, boarding-spikes, blood stained sabers, and ship muskets still smoking at the muzzles.

"Worship him! worship Baluk Singh," they cried as they dragged the unfortunate mate to the feet of their chief.

The brave man stood erect without a look of fear. "I be cussed if I do!" he said, and turned his quid and spat on the ground.

The chief made a sweeping movement with his right hand and the mate was dragged from the room. There was a struggle, a yell and a pistol shot, then silence.

"Wah Gooroo!" shouted the fanatics with one voice.

"Wah Gooroo!" shouted Baloo Singh, with a voice that seemed to rise from a tomb. "So perish the unbelievers."

A weasel faced Hindoo, thin as a girl, and his dark, mean features almost hidden by rank, strait, black hair, now seized Patterson, and saber in hand, dragged him to the foot of Baloo Singh.

"Guid-bye, Jack," said Patterson, with a rueful grimace, and clasping the boy's hand "its guid-bye to my harns (brains) now—the dour deevils. Yet God's still aboon a', and I'll hae to try for life still."

Hadji Hanna, the bloated wretch we have already seen, stepped forward, and sticking his fat fingers in the red hair of the Scotch lad, raised a carving-knife that he had snatched from the steward's pantry.

"Son of heaven," he said to his chief, "let us sacrifice this unbeliever to the goddess Khalee; she has told us to purge the sea and land of these infidels, who deny your resurrection."

"Good-bye to old Aberdeen!—the Lord have mercy upon me!" groaned Patterson. Then a sudden light came in his eyes, and he struggled forward and seized the robe of the false prophet "Baloo Singh, son of heaven!" he cried in broken Hindustanee. "I worship thee." (Then, under breath, "Hand up your heart, Jack; there's precedent for it. Remember Naaman bowed himself in the house of Rimmon.") "There is but one God, and Baloo-Singh rose from the dead to be his prophet."

"Let him go—he is one of us! Wah Gooroo!" cried Baloo Singh.

"Wah Gooroo!" shouted his disciples.

Hadji Hanna put a yellow and black turban on Patterson's head, and bound around his waist the mystic knotted cord.

"This lad too, said Patterson, pushing forward Jack, "is also a believer; the miracles wrought to-day have convinced us both. Baloo Singh, son of heaven we are your slaves."

Again the shout of "Wah Gooroo!" was raised.

"Sons of the unbelievers, saved by Heaven from the doom of thy race! your lives are given back to you!" exclaimed the corpse-like chief. "Hadji Hanna, put on this younger convert the turban and the cord; these converts will help us with the accursed vessel."

"The gobblin skare," muttered Patterson; and then he shouted like a madman the watchword, "Wah Gooroo!" till he was out of breath.

"Stay below here till we have proved your fidelity," said the chief, rising; "you shall wait on ourselves, and help to steer the vessel. Khalee still cries for victims. Come, Hadji Hanna—come my disciples—come, and let us perfect the work."

As he uttered these words, the chief left the cabin, followed by the other fanatics. Hadji Hanna stayed for a moment behind. "Beware!" he said, with a hand on the throat of either lad—"any treachery and you die by my hand. You are the followers of the great Son of Heaven, Baloo Singh. I place two armed men on the cabin door, they shoot you both and fling you to the sharks." As he uttered these threats, Hadji Hanna's blood-shot eyes glared on the two survivors.

The next moment the door closed behind him, the key turned, and there was a sound of two muskets being cocked.

The moment the door closed, Patterson leaped up and hugged Jack in his arms. "God guide us, and protect us," he cried, "and forgive me for telling the blackest and biggest lie man ever uttered. The accursed seed of Satin, the ravin', God-forsaken blasphemers, the cut-throat sons of Belial; but I'll be even with them. Quick, Davis, help me with this table, that I may see out of the skylight what they're doing. Eh, man, just hear them! They've found one of our poor fellows up in the rigging, they're worrying him as terriers do a rat."

In a moment the ready lad was on the table, and with his eye cautiously raised to the level of the glass. He was silent for a moment; but his hands were clenched, and the perspiration dripped from his brow. There was a sound of a heavy body dragged over the deck, then a sound of shattered glass.

"Oh what is it, dear Sandy? Do tell me. Oh, what dreadful thing are they doing?" said Jack.

Patterson replied in a low voice, and with face glued to the glass: "It is the poor steward, Jack. They've tied him to the mast, and they're pelting him with champagne bottles. He is streaming with blood and his hands are clasped. Hear the cries! Now one of them steps up with a drawn knife—O merciful Father! I dare not look again."

As he uttered this exclamation, Patterson leaped down from the table, and sat himself on a chair, and hid his face in his hand. "Jack," said he, at last looking up, "as I live by bread, it would be doing a duty to set fire to the vessel and burn these wretches. It had been better for us to have buried their prophet and died holy martyrs like Mr. Jobson."

"No, no, dear Sandy," said Jack, cuddling himself near him. "Think of David, God has not saved us without a good purpose. There's many a lowering morning, you used to say that brings on a fine day."

"Ye're right, ye're right bairn," said Patterson, "Come and kneel down, and pray the Lord Jehovah—who put to flight the armies of Assyrians, who set the stars to fight in their courses against Sisera, who made the Red sea like bird lime for those awful rascals, the Egyptians—to give our hands strength, and our brains wisdom to beguile these children of Belial."

The cruel massacre had been but too complete. Two sailors only were left, and they stood by the wheel, with six armed men with drawn sabres to guard them. The firemen below were left to manage the furnaces; and the scuttle leading down into the engine room was also watched by a dozen men with loaded pistols. The murdered men's bodies had been flung overboard to the sharks, and the decks washed. Three or four Malays, who had been sailors, were up aloft taking in a sail, for the ship's course had been altered, and the little wind there was, was now against them. The chief and some twenty of the fanatics were eating their simple meal of rice and curry in the chief cabin. Patterson and Jack were waiting on the guests with feigned humility, close watched by the suspicious Hadji Hanna. Once, and once only, Patterson contrived to get close to Jack as he removed a dish, and said: "If I could only get to the doctor's room, Jack, I could get enough arsenic to kill all these rats in half an hour; but they won't let me out of their sight."

A howl, as from a wild beast, made the boys start. It was Hadji Hanna.

"Red Head," he said, "thou hadst the care of the hakim's drugs; where are they? The son of heaven desires opium; find it within half an hour, or thou diest."

Patterson's heart leaped for joy. "Son of the faithful," he exclaimed, prostrating himself, "I know where there is opium but it is unprepared. Let thy servant prepare it One of thy followers can go with me, and stand over me, armed, till it is ready."

"Go; and, Yassaktshi, go thou with him; so that we may have the dream-producer, that gladdeneth the heart of the prophet and his followers."

When Patterson was gone, Jack's heart leaped for joy, for he saw, as desperate as was their condition, some hope of deliverance. Patterson left and returned in a moment with twenty or thirty pipes, and some hot charcoal from the cook's galley. A large cake of the moist black paste was prepared; and the taciturn chief and his followers, arranged cushions on the floor, settled themselves to their intoxicated sleep. Patterson eyed them with the eye of a raven watching a sick lamb. Jack was breathless, because he saw that Patterson had some scheme in contemplation, and he dreaded its failure.

The opium was powerful. One by one they ceased to talk, and fell back in dreamy repose, and eyes fixed and dilated, upon their cushions, the pipes still in their mouths. One or two made faint effort to rise, then fell back with hands half raised to their swords; but the most, including the chief, Hadji Hanna and Yassaktshi, lapsed slowly into a death-like torpor, pale, but breathing heavily and loud! Patterson and Jack stood by the sideboard surrounded by twenty entranced and helpless men. "It gangs weel—it gangs weel," said Patterson, in a whisper, as if afraid of waking the sleeping ruffians. "Thanks to the *papaver discorides* and the drachms of morphine. A little more and I could have sent the bloodthirsty gang to their ain place, but I just thought I'd keep 'em alive for an English gibbet. But, Jack, our work's not half done yet; quick, gather up the pipes; we must take them on deck, fresh loaded, to the scoundrels at the wheel, and on the engine room stairs. As sure as there's heather in the highlands, another day and I'd have dosed their rice with arsenic and they ought to be thankful. Come, Jack, the pipes."

Jack and Patterson gathered up the pipes, and in a minute afterward were on deck with them, fresh filled and relit.

"Brothers of the faith," said Patterson, "the prophet has sent you two hours of heaven in these opium pipes. The relief guard will be up before your sleep begins. Take them and thank God for sending his blessed prophet."

The men took them with shouts of "Wah Gooroo!" and needed no inducement to at once begin.

The Hindus at the engine-room stairs accepted them with no less alacrity. In a few minutes the irresistible drug worked its effect, and the deck was strewn with sleeping men.

Then Patterson seemed all of a sudden to go stark, staring mad, he hugged Jack; he danced the highland fling; he shouted, he screamed; he ran a little way up the rigging, and down again; finally he ran to the astonished men at the wheel, and dragging them on their knees, cried; "Down with ye, Johnson down with ye, Jarvis; down with ye, Jack, and thank God—who smite in the night the whole camp of Assyria, who made the earth open and swallow up Dathan and the whole company of Abiram—for delivering the good ship *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* from the hands of the Philistines. Here, let me take a spell at the wheel, while I turn her head back to Singapore, and ye run and take a look at the God-forsaken sons of Belial, all living like drugged fish down in the state cabin—thanks to the essence of morphine and the *Papaver discorides*."

"But you don't mean that you really have done this?" cried Johnson.

"Sandy, you're mad," exclaimed Jarvis.

"Come and see for yourselves," returned Jack, taking their hands as if they were children going walking. "Come and see what brave Sandy has been and done, and call up the firemen too—all that can leave the fires—and give a hurrah for the ship's our own, and we've got a rope around the blackguard's neck."

"It's the neatest go I ever seen," said Jarvis to Johnson, as rolled Baloo Singh under his feet.

"Well I never," said one of the firemen.

"That chap'll be admiral some day, or my name's not Jarvis," said that worthy.

"And when I am," said Patterson, with a grim smile, "Jack here shall be post-captain. But quick, lads—I'm in command now—to business before pleasure. Get some three-quarter-inch rope, and tie these fellows hand and foot, and throw them into the hold. Remove all their knives and pistols, and search their pockets; then batten down the hatches; and I and Jack'll mount guard over them, and tell them our minds when they come to."

"My eyes, when they come to, old Hallabaloo they'll think he is dead again," said Jarvis.

"And that fat butcher of his, won't he cut up rough?"

A murderous passion of revenge suddenly shone in Johnson's eyes; he swore a dreadful oath, and slowly cocked a revolver, and bent over Hadji Hanna.

"He spared none of our messmates," he said, grinding his teeth; "and now I'll settle his account."

Patterson leaned forward, seized the revolver, and threw it into a side cabin.

"Come, no mutiny, Jarvis," he said; "I tell you I'll not have a hair of their heads touched. They shall answer for these crimes in another way. We'll not repay murder with murder. Remember the holy book; 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay it, saith the Lord.' Touch these men, and I would shoot you down as I would a mad dog, Jarvis."

"Well, I'll be hanged if Sandy is not a mixture of the parson and the king of the Sandwich Islands," grumbled Jarvis. "But I suppose we must knock under, for he got us out of the mess."

The sleeping men were collected and thrown, not very gently, (especially by Jarvis) into the hold like so many cotton bales. It took two days to get back to Singapore with that insufficient crew, and the quantity of food given to the prisoners during that time was scarcely worth mentioning.

Small as the crew was, they were sufficient, thanks to Patterson's energy, to crowd up every piece of colored bunting that was in the vessel an hour before they entered Singapore.

It was soon known that the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had had a mutiny on board, but thanks to the courage and prudence of two boys—the cabin boy and the doctor's boy—the mutineers had been seized, and the ship recovered.

An hour after the arrival of the Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Patterson and Davis stood blushing, and yet delighted, before the harbor master and several officers, who had come to hear the convicts examined. Pale and scowling, the prophet and his followers stood in the compound adjoining the harbor-master's house, guarded by a detachment of English soldiers.

"And now, my brave boy," said the harbormaster, "tell us by what means you succeeded so admirably in counter-plotting these murderous niggers."

Weel, it was just *Papaver Dioscorides*," replied Patterson, pulling at the tuft of his Scotch bonnet, "I was doctor's boy on board the *Jamsetjee*, and when I was not reading the Word of God or the Seaman's Manual, I was just studying the nature of herbs, drugs and minerals, little thinking what use I should make of them one day against these sons of Belial."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Execution of La Pommerais, the French Poisoner.

THE SCENE WITNESSED BY THIRTY THOUSAND PARISIANS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thus describes the execution of the French poisoner Dr. La Pommerais, which took place in Paris on Friday, June 10:

"The execution of Dr. Couty de la Pommerais took place at six o'clock yesterday morning. Every night since Monday crowds of people thronged the Place de la Roquette, and remained till daybreak. They desired to see the execution with their own eyes, and resolved to sacrifice their rest to their curiosity, particularly as there were rumors that a commutation of the sentence was probable. They again went to the ground as early as nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, and took their station as before. The tide advanced every hour, and soon after the prison clock struck one their attention was roused by the rumbling sound of approaching carts. Any doubts they might have had were at once dissipated, for the carts were laden with the pieces of the instrument of punishment. As the night wore on the multitude grew more dense, and before five o'clock there could not have been less than thirty thousand people of all classes. The bearing of many betrayed the feeling which urged them to the foot of the scaffold. An ignoble ballad, called 'The complaint of La Pommerais,' had circulated for some days past in the streets of Paris. It was hummed or drawled with others of the same style, close to the place of execution; and the pastime was diversified with indecent jests, which were received with loud laughter by many, and reproaches by a very few. After this fashion men, women and boys passed the hours till every star had gone out, and the beams of morning fell on the walls of the prison.

"La Pommerais, who was not informed that his petition to the Emperor was rejected, but who had evidently lost all hope, seemed much more collected since his sentence than he had been during his trial. His father and wife were allowed to see him on Wednesday. The interview took place in the parlor of the prison; but they were separated by a double grating, through which they were just able to clasp each other's hands. The anguish of the old man and the poor creature who was so soon to be a widow was heartrending. She clung to the grating as if she would not be torn from it; her husband was more self-possessed. They lingered as long as they could, but at last the moment for parting came. The prisoner went to rest at the usual early hour, and still under the supervision of the prison officials; and he slept soundly the whole night. At half-past 5 in the morning the governor of the prison entered the cell. La Pommerais started up in his bed, and, before he had time to speak, the governor told him that all hope was over; that the petition for mercy was not granted, that he must prepare for death, for his last hour was at hand. He evinced no surprise; he only said, 'I am ready.' In a moment the chaplain of the jail, the Abbe Croze, entered the cell. The guardians fell back a short distance, but not out of sight. The convict had previously several interviews with the Abbe, confessed his sins, and it is said, received the sacraments; but what he confessed will remain a secret forever. When the priest made his appearance La Pommerais rose to meet him and threw himself into his arms. He had hitherto been unmoved; but as the reverend gentleman clasped him to his breast he shed tears. While undergoing the preparation, in which the hair is cut close at the back of the head, he listened apparently with attention to the exhortations of the chaplain, and the prayer for those about to die. When all was ready he was asked to take some refreshments, but declined. Before he quitted the cell the head of the Department of Public security asked him whether he had any disclosures to make, or whether he wished to say anything. 'I have said all I had to say,' was the reply. These were his last words, and from that moment he answered only by a nod of the head to any remark that was made by those about him.

"The gate of the prison was thrown open at a few minutes to six, and the crowd outside became suddenly silent. La Pommerais with a paletot thrown over his shoulders, was seen to mount the steps of the scaffold, supported on one side by the Abbe Croze, who held up the crucifix before his eyes, and on the other by one of the jailors. The cord which bound his feet did not prevent him moving, and he advanced with a steady step but with his head bent, towards the fatal instrument. He paused for an instant, once more embraced the priest, gave himself up to the executioner and was laid on the plank. The cord that held the machine was cut, the ponderous blade rushed down, and exactly as the prison clock gave the last stroke of six, human justice and the inhuman curiosity of the mob were satisfied.

"The headless body was placed in a coffin, and the coffin in a carriage. The good priest who stood by his side to the last moment of his life did not quit him in death. He entered the carriage containing the coffin, and, still praying over it, accompanied it to the cemetery, and saw it laid in the earth.

"The curiosity of the people did not end with the execution; they rushed towards the spot where the carriage stood or to the scaffold, in order to touch the boards, and it required all the efforts of the large body of police and of the Mounted Paris Guards to keep them at a distance and maintain order. Though the deed was over, the crowd lingered some time on the spot, and the morning was far advanced before they retired."

Commission Merchants

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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HARMON & DURKEE,

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And Commercial Brokers, 51 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Ns Lake and 213 South Water streets, Chicago. Advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions consigned to L. Roberts & Co., New York, and Stanard, Gilbert & Co., St. Louis.

Miscellaneous.

LITTLEWOOD & THOMPSON'S

WASHING CRYSTAL!

EASE AND ECONOMY IN WASHING.

SAVE YOUR TIME!
SAVE YOUR SOAP!
SAVE YOUR LABOR!
SAVE YOUR MONEY!

This Washing Crystal was invented and patented in London, England, two years back, and is now used in all the principal Laundries, as well as by thousands of private families throughout the world.

This latest improved Washing Crystal, imported from London, England, is highly recommended to all housekeepers as a saving of time, labor and soap; and free from all injurious ingredients, rendering hard water soft, and brings linen beautifully white. Good for cleansing silk, wool and flannel; also, washing the hair and body.

Directions on each package: one box, containing 12 dozen packages, sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of $5. P. O. box 2817. HENRY HOFFMANN, Agent, ... Chicago, Ill.

The above is for sale at ... [illegible] ... and may be found at any retail Grocery store in the city and throughout the country districts, at 5 cts. a package.

DR. MARSHALL'S

HEADACHE AND CATARRH

SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use. ... [illegible] ...

Wholesale Agents for the Northwest: J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

TO STAVE MANUFACTURERS,

COOPERS AND OTHERS.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the above persons that he is manufacturing a superior

STAVE CUTTING MACHINE,

An Improvement on Crozet Machine.

Those who are in want of a superior Stave Cutter would do well to call and see the Machine at our establishment.

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Nos. 467, 469 & 471 South Clark street, between Polk and Taylor sts.

P. O. Box 1621. F. H. WILSON & CO.

The best of references given for the above Machine.

SALOON KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

LICENSES

Must be taken out immediately to avoid prosecution. ... City Comptroller.
Chicago, July 5, 1864.

Medicinal

PARAGRAPHS

FOR THE

PEOPLE!

DEDICATED TO

All Who Seek Health

AND DESIRE TO KNOW

HOW TO SECURE IT.

For Upward of Twelve Years

THE SUCCESS OF

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS

Has been a marked feature in the Medical History of the country, and their celebrity continually increases.

MULTITUDES of inferior preparations has been got up to compete with this health-protecting Tonic and Alterative.

But they have all failed; while the ORIGINAL ANTIDOTE which is not for a day but for all time, grows daily in estimation and confidence of the Public.

THOUSANDS have confidence in it because they are aware that it secures health to families who dwell in insalubrious districts, and that those thus situated who do not use it, fall sick from the effects of bad air and unwholesome water.

ONE NEIGHBOR tells another what HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have done for him, and thus the reputation of the GREAT FAMILY RESTORATIVE is constantly extending.

THE BELIEF that it will cure DYSPEPSIA, and every species of INDIGESTION, is almost universal, and it is a NATIONAL BELIEF, founded on testimony from sources known to be worthy of implicit trust.

THE FEEBLE take it because it imparts vigor, without producing undue physical or mental excitement, and recuperates not only the relaxed and debilitated frame, but the constitution itself.

ABANDONING the adulterated stimulants of commerce heretofore prescribed for medicinal purposes, invalids resort to HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a safe invigorant, wholly vegetable and perfectly pure.

THOSE who suffer from liver complaints rely upon it because they derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

IN FEVER and ague and all intermittent fevers, according to the statements of countless witnesses, the BITTERS break up the paroxysms with absolute certainty, and speedily restore the strength of the patient.

NOTHING CAN be more wonderful than the operation of the preparation in OBSTINATE CASES OF COSTIVENESS, for it is a mild and genial cathartic, as well as a tonic and corrective.

ITS HEALING and regulating effect upon the bowels, in whatever way they may be disordered, is admitted to be one of its most valuable characteristics; and hence its usefulness in COLIC, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND DYSENTERY.

HARD TOIL, privation and exposure may be borne with comparative impunity, in any climate or locality, by those who sustain their strength with this wholesome and agreeable stomachic.

IN CALIFORNIA and Australia it is the miner's mainstay and safeguard, and in South America and the West Indies is considered the most reliable acclimating medicine and preventive of malarious fevers and other epidemics.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE always involves danger, unless precautions are taken to prevent it. Fortify with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and bid defiance to vicissitudes of temperature and exhalations generated by excessive heat acting on a swampy soil.

MEN OF THE HIGHEST attainments in medical science are now using and recommending this RELIABLE VEGETABLE TONIC as a restorative after fevers, and the very best strengthening medicine for feeble convalescents.

AN AGREEABLE WARMTH diffuses itself through every fiber of the frame after a dose of the BITTERS, and yet, unlike wine and unmedicated stimulants, they never sour even on the weakest stomach.

THE ORIGINAL FORMULA for the manufacture of this rare vegetable Specific is rigidly adhered to. The quality and proportions never vary. Consequently its operation is uniform. Moreover, it does not deteriorate in any climate.

FOR LADIES of delicate constitutions and subject to any of the peculiar difficulties which affect the health of the sex, it is recommended by physicians who have made this class of ailments their especial study, as an admirable regulator and restorative.

PERSONS ENGAGED in sedentary employments within doors will find that an occasional use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS gently stimulates the circulation, improves the appetite, produces a regular habit of body, and prevents mental depression.

WHEN EVERY OTHER prescription has disappointed expectation, in cases where the system is suffering from the effects of mineral medicines, this powerful VEGETABLE CORRECTIVE will restore the tone of the digestive apparatus, quiet the nerves, and arrest the action of the poison upon the secretive organs and the blood.

REMEMBER THAT IN HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are combined the best tonics of the vegetable kingdom, with the pure ESSENCE OF RYE, the mildest of all stimulants, and that it is therefore a safe medicine for the ordinary ailments, but that all unmedicated excitants would be pernicious.

DURING THE INTERVALS between the hot stages of all intermittent and remittent fevers it will be found the best means of recruiting the bodily energies, and thus enabling nature to cope with and subdue the malady.

SEA-SICKNESS, which from time immemorial has had its own way with its unfortunate victims, is infallibly cured, sometimes in a few minutes, always within a few hours, by a dose or two of the preparation.

AS A PREVENTIVE medicine capable of thoroughly reinforcing the physical powers, and thereby enabling them to repel the atmospheric poison which generates disease, Hostetter's Bitters stands alone among tonics. No other can compete with it.

IN THE STATIONARY and flying hospitals of the armies of the United States it is used with marked success to recuperate the sick and wounded, its good effects when administered under medical supervision are freely admitted by army surgeons.

OFFICERS of every grade in the army and navy use and praise it, and soldiers and sailors at home on sick leave find that no other invigorant so soon fits them to resume their active duties in their country's service.

TESTIMONIALS from Government officials, authors of distinguished reputation, analytical chemists, well-known physicians, captains of steamships, clergymen, members of the bar, merchants, nurses, heads of public institutions, &c., &c., are among the credentials of this popular specific.

TO BE WITHOUT IT when infection is abroad, or under any circumstances where health is in unusual peril, is a great mistake, and one of which protracted sickness or worse consequences may be the penalty.

OWING TO THE unprecedented demand for the article last year, difficulty was experienced in keeping up the stock in the hands of agents; but the addition of three immense buildings to the factory at Pittsburg having increased the facilities for manufacturing FOURFOLD, no further disappointments need be apprehended.

UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS being in the habit of offering an article, purporting to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, for sale by the gallon and cask, it is necessary to announce that the GENUINE PREPARATION is sold in BOTTLES ONLY.

ANOTHER FRAUD practiced by unscrupulous compounders is the filling of the genuine bottles, after their original contents have been used, with fiery and deleterious mixtures, and selling the same as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Therefore purchase only of dealers in good standing, whose business characters are a guarantee against deception.

THE HEAVY TAX on imported liquors having rendered their adulteration universal, it is next to impossible to procure a stimulant that is not more or less poisonous outside of Hostetter's Bitters. Their basis is a pure domestic article, guaranteed to be pure, and rendered doubly salutary by unequaled vegetable medication.

MANY CASES have recently occurred in which feeble children of tender years have been wonderfully benefited by a course of this famous stomachic. It is a safe medicine for the human family without distinction of age or sex.

SEE TO IT that each bottle you buy has the new steel engraved Label, displaying a superb vignette of Saint George and the Dragon, with a shield containing a cautionary inscription underneath; and at the foot a note of hand for one cent, signed "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a felony.

IN ADDITION to these SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FRAUD, every bottle of "Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" is

PROTECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

With an Official Stamp, issued under the authority of the

U. S. Treasury Department.

TO STIMULATE the sufferings of the aged and decrepit, ... [illegible] ...

TO THE AGED and decrepit, to all who are feeble, emaciated and broken down in health and spirits, or suffering in any way from GENERAL or LOCAL DEBILITY, a course of this REINVIGORATING ELIXIR will bring prompt help and new constitutional strength in the future.

AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING AND ARRESTING premature decay, of rallying and sustaining sinking nature, of ... and all other disturbances ... [illegible] ... parable with this popular Protective and Restorative.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburg, Penn.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND STORE-KEEPERS

Throughout the Globe.

New York Office, 59 Cedar Street.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1864.

THE CITY.

CLARK STREET BRIDGE.—Contrary to general expectation the replanking of this bridge was completed yesterday, and teams are now crossing.

PERSONAL.—General James H. Lane, United States Senator for Kansas, is now in the city. He is staying at the Tremont House, but leaves this (Sunday) evening for St. Louis.

SMALL POX.—We are informed by Dr. Hahn, city physician, that this loathsome and dreaded disease has nearly disappeared from our city. Yesterday there were but three patients at the pest house, and they will soon be discharged.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a Randolph street car ran into a two horse wagon while near Franklin. The wagon was overturned and thrown some feet from the scene of collision, while the car was buried from the track.

BALL vs. C. & R. I. R. R.—The action of Wm. T. Ball vs. the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company reported in the TRIBUNE of Thursday came to a termination on Saturday evening. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,000.

LARCENY.—Lottie McAndrews, a woman of the town, was charged yesterday, before Justice Miller, with having stolen two chemises, three dresses, two skirts, and other apparel, from George Irish, of Cleaverville. The case was a strong one, and she was held in the sum of $300.

THE POOR.—Major Harding, the county agent, reports over three hundred inmates of the Poor House at Jefferson. This is about one-third more than the usual number of occupants, and many of them are totally unfit for labor. The majority of beneficiaries are adults, and their general health is very good.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning Coroner Wagner held an inquest on the body of a boy named Daniel McAdams, eight years of age, son of Capt. McAdams, of the vessel Vermont, lying in the South Branch, near Ryerson and Morris dock. The little fellow fell overboard, and in less than ten minutes was taken out, but life was extinct. The jury gave a verdict of accidental drowning.

ARRIVAL.—Thirteen men belonging to the 4th regiment of the Reserve Corps arrived at the Rest on Saturday evening, in charge of Sergeant S. B. Banyard. They are returning from Johnson's Island, where they have taken thirty-six rebel officers, captured in the southwest. They leave for Rock Island this evening.

COLLISION.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening a hack became jammed between a Madison street car, and a car coming round the corner of Halsted street. The result of the impact was a general "smash up"—the hack become compressed into about half its usual compass, while the cars were thrown into the gutter, and the passengers somewhat shaken and bruised.

"NOMINATION SONG."—This is the title of a new song just issued by H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, and written on the event of the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. It is destined to be the song of the day. It is a very appropriate production, both to the idea and to the times. The author—J. R. Haynes—has conferred a benefit on the musical world in giving forth this sparkle from his genius.

DESERTION.—John McGilvray, Christopher Forrest and Michael Toomey were, on Thursday evening, charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne with desertion from the propeller Empire State, of the Chicago and Ogdensburg line. The evidence showed that the defendants were culpable, and they were temporarily committed to jail to be placed on board the propeller yesterday, which was done.

STABBED.—A drunken row between a party of soldiers and some sailors occurred at a saloon on Kenzie street yesterday. They were comparing the relative merits of the army and navy, and got warm in the discussion when a sailor made some caustic remarks relative to Bull Run, which the soldiers instantly took up as personal. Hard blows were given and received and in the melee one of the sailors drew a sheath knife and inflicted an ugly wound in the thigh of Willis Miller—a discharged soldier of the 39th regiment. The wound, though severe, is not dangerous.

SQUAW GROVE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—The ladies of Squaw Grove, Illinois, have recently organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, and have worked for the sick and wounded in the armies of the country with a degree of devotion rarely equalled in the history of similar organizations. During the month of June, the Society forwarded to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, a box of goods valued at $142.65. This contribution and all contributions of a like nature, are taken in charge by the officers of the Commission, and sent to that portion of the field where they are most needed. Not an article is wasted or misappropriated.

THE COURTS.—The June term of the Circuit Court terminated on Saturday. The July term, for the hearing of motions, chancery arguments, &c., commences on Monday. There will be no jury, and consequently no call of the trial docket until September.

There will be a jury in the Superior Court on Monday, and their duties are expected to extend through the entire week.

Parties having claims upon estates pending in the county, are interested in knowing that Judge Bradwell will commence the call of the claim docket on Monday morning. Claims not prosecuted, will be incontinently dismissed.

HILDEBRAND vs. LILL—ANOTHER SUIT ON THE CARPET.—Arising out of the notorious seduction suit of Miss Philomene Hildebrand vs. William Lill, is an action for trespass on the case which was commenced on Saturday by the father of the plaintiff against the alleged seducer. Mr. Hildebrand charges that he has sustained damages to the tune of $25,000, and brings suit accordingly. Only a præcipe has been filed, and consequently the gist of the new proceeding has not appeared.

The arguments upon the motion to set aside the award of the arbitrators in the seduction case, are expected to be heard by Judge Williams on Monday.

A VAGRANT.—A suspicious looking fellow, calling himself Eugene Sullivan, was yesterday arrested by Officer Kelly, and tried at the morning session of the Police Court, on a charge of vagrancy. He was an idle, drinking fellow, guiltless of any honest employment, being what is commonly known as a "slush robber." His *modus operandi* was to make the acquaintance of some "greeny" who had money, treat him liberally to drugged whisky, and when insensible and beyond the power of recognizing the thief, to relieve him of his money and leave him in some vacant lot, or lying helpless upon the side-walk. He has long been seen following this profession, but for the reason stated, he could not be sufficiently identified to secure his conviction. Hence his arrest on a charge of vagrancy and fine of $50.

A DISHONEST PORTER.—John Marshall, an ebony colored individual was in the Police Court on Saturday on a charge of larceny. He has been in the employ of Mr. Leonard, of the Fourth National Bank, as a porter at the bank and also at the residence of Mr. Leonard. A short time since three coats and two silver watches were missing. Suspicion at once attached to Marshall, and his conduct afterwards fully justified it. When asked by the officer who arrested him, where he lived he denied having a home, saying he lived in the restaurants, and when asked for the goods he denied having them. But it was afterwards found that he had a home, and the watches were found secreted in his bed. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, in default of which he was committed.

THE BARRON SUIT DECIDED.—The case of William Barron vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for Mr. Barron of $3,750.

The plaintiff is the father and executor of Wm. T. Barron, late Judge of the County Court, whose painfully untimely death from the railroad collision near Hyde Park in January, 1862, is remembered with horror and regret.

The suit was brought to recover damages from the Railroad Company under the Statute. During the progress of the trial, which lasted three days, many interesting points were presented by the counsel. Clark, Cornell and Morton for plaintiff; McAllister, Jewett and Jackson for defendant.

"TROUBLE IN HIGH LIFE."—We have received a communication in reference to a letter which appeared in the TRIBUNE of Saturday under the above heading, making inquiry as to the authorship of the letter in question, and taking some exceptions to its statements. We may state that a reporter from this paper was present on the trial of the case referred to and gave what he believed to be an honest synopsis of the facts presented. The letter referred to was written by a gentleman who we believe acted as attorney for the plaintiff; it differed in statement from that of our own reporter, but we gave it as an act of kindness. By the same rule, if our correspondent wishes to make a short statement, the columns of the TRIBUNE are open to him on the principle of *audite alteram partem.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a serious accident occurred on the corner of Madison and Halsted streets to a man named Frank Page. He was preparing to start to the Driving Park in a light buggy, driving a spirited young horse which he had harnessed with a single bridle and omitted to cover its eyes with the usual "blinders." A moment after the animal became frightened at seeing the man standing near its head with a whip in his hand, and immediately started down Halsted street at a furious pace, knocking Page violently to the ground. The unfortunate man was carried into his house in a senseless condition and at last accounts was still in a very critical state. The horse continued its wild career to Madison street, where it took to the sidewalk, and for a short time cleared everything before it, until a collision with a lamp post brought it to a standstill, covering the animal with the ruins of the vehicle and post.

A DARING BURGLAR—HE NARROWLY ESCAPES SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.—A most daring attempt at burglary and robbery occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday morning. James Fitzmorris, Esq., Mail Agent on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, took rooms at the house on Thursday evening. About two o'clock on the morning in question, he was not a little surprised to find a stranger in his room in the act of rifling his pants, which contained about $156 in currency. He immediately sprang from his bed and grappled the thief, who struggled hard to escape, and threatened to cut Mr. Fitzmorris' throat if he was not released. By great exertion he finally succeeded in getting out of his captor's grasp, and fled with his booty—one hundred and ninety-five dollars—leaving a suspender and some other trophies in Mr. Fitzmorris' hands. The latter immediately sounded the alarm, which had the effect of calling from their beds about thirty of the male guests, and employees of the house, most of whom appeared in the hall guiltless of any apparel except their linen. As soon as the cause of the alarm could be explained, a diligent search for the absconding thief commenced. The clerk immediately suspected a young man who had arrived at the house the evening before, and who registered himself as "Henry Mason, Detroit." They went immediately to his room, and found him in a greatly confused and excited state. He was at once taken into custody and identified by Mr. Fitzmorris. The indignation of the half nude crowd toward him was great. A returned Californian, hailing from Adrian, Mich., immediately proposed that he be hung. Some of the excited men proceeded at once to act upon the suggestion, and a ladder was procured and arranged for the gallows. A rope was provided, a noose prepared, and the guilty thief shook like an aspen leaf at what he considered his certain doom, [illegible] culprit under their protection. Abundant proof exists to convict Mason—not only his confessions, but a bit of [illegible] he left in Mr. Fitzmorris' hands, which matches one found inside Mason's window, where he [illegible] threw it after his escape. He was arraigned at the Police court in the morning, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, in default of which he went to jail.

Of the stolen money, $150 was found upon him, but the balance has not been secured.

OUR CEMETERIES

Sepulture and Cremation—Affection, and Mourning for the Dead—The Universal Feeling—Cannibals and Christians—The Pleasures of Sorrow—Rambling Among the Tombs.

A VISIT TO ROSEHILL—ITS LOCALITIES, MONUMENTS AND SCENERY.

Man is a nuisance, to himself, to others. When living he is continually in the way of somebody or other, as all press forward in the great race of life, and when dead he is still more in the way, and requires much trouble to get rid of him and keep him out of the way. We turn back wonderingly to the days when cremation was accepted as a ready mode of settling the difficulty, the process being sometimes applied to the living animal when he had rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to some arbitrary human or fanciful interpretation of divine law. Now we bury men alive in stone cells, and bury them dead in wooden boxes, the expatriated individual being of no use to society in either case. We remember to have met somewhere with a suppositious speculation the part of a philosophical fly, in which among other things he wonders what man is good for. Said he, "While I live I purify the air by taking up foul matters. I enjoy myself during my short term of existence. I envy not, neither do I quarrel with my fellows, and when I die I usually minister to the sustenance of some other creature. The spider, the bird or the fish fatten on my dead body. But man is good for nothing; he is always making nuisances, he is eternally miserable, all the time quarrelling with his fellows, whom though they hate each other to distraction yet hate other animals far more; they begrudge us a meal on him. They shut him up in a box and put him a long way under ground, where he is of no use to any living thing. I think the fly is the best and most useful of the two." We cannot guarantee that such a complaint was ever made, but if so the fly had decidedly the best of the argument.

Civilization has done wonders in elevating humanity, but in this one respect—honoring the dead—she has not much to boast. The cannibal may eat the flesh of his enemies, and the savage who is not an anthropophagist may defile the body of his fellow antagonist, but with the exception of one people who bury their aged ones to get them out of the way, the people of all climes and shades of civilization are about equal in paying respect to their dead; (the exceptional race above mentioned has too degenerated from a considerably high standing among the nations of the earth.) The semi-barbarous negro, the singular Chinaman, the Russian serf, all vie with the most polished peoples of the age in honoring the memories of their departed relatives. True we surpass them in the costliness and artistic beauty of our monuments, but in the manifestation of genuine feeling and respect we are in no sense their superiors. Death, the great leveller of ranks, castes and races, receives about equal respect from all. We all dread the grim monarch, and all alike mourn the blow which separates us from those we love.

This similarity of feeling amid wide diversity of expression indicates well the near equality of races, and shows how little civilization does towards changing the radical character of the man. We all love the family tie, that blessed mutual dependence which gives to the individual an importance otherwise impossible. In the outward race of life there are very few men whose vacated places are not easily and gladly filled; but in the family circle the loss is generally irreparable. Up to a certain point it may be said that the civilizative process increases social dependence; but, that point once passed, the indispensability of any individual is unknown, and though we may still profess the utmost sorrow in the declaration, "We shall never see his like again," 'tis but a hollow mockery, and the individual is forgotten, save as the results of his life labors remain behind him, to draw upon our gratitude.

Another phase of feeling unites us all in a common bond; "Say nothing but good of the dead" is a maxim which obtains almost universally. 'Tis a noble trait of our ignoble humanity, that by common consent we draw a veil over the frailties and follies of the dead, and agree to remember only their virtues. Even the brutal prize fighter, who in the contest exerts every power to half kill his adversary, will, when the sponge is thrown up, extend his hand and aid in the recovery of his fallen foe. 'Tis a beautiful lesson, and one which might be ante dated with advantage. Why in our struggles for superiority should we hate each other? Why not act out the feeling. "Poor fellow, he will soon have to quit the arena of strife; there is little enough of enjoyment in life; I will not seek to injure." It would smooth the path of life wonderfully and save much unnecessary suffering.

The grave of the departed. How we love to linger around the sod 'neath which rests all that is mortal of the loved ones. How like a vivid dream comes rushing back upon us the memory of scenes never to be recalled, on hours when we took sweet counsel together, and how mellowed the remembrance of former fancied wrong. The cemetery is a link between us and the eternities, the Pisgah's top from which we almost see the promised Canaan beyond; the delectable mountains whence we can almost hear the ravishing music of the celestials and watch them as they tune their golden harps in praise of him who conquered death and the grave, and led captivity captive. 'Tis a holy feeling arising from hallowed associations, one which makes us better, and tends to fit us for joining the goodly company who have gone before, who have done with earth's trials and sufferings, and now sleep, peacefully awaiting the call which shall summon earth, air and sea to the judgment seat of the eternal.

It is an innate consciousness, if not an intelligent acknowledgement of this truth, which prompts us to deck the graves of our friends with flowers, and raise over them the costly sepultural monument. Human vanity, and the desire to live in the memories of those left behind, doubtless prompts something of display, but in the great majority of cases the mainspring of action is of much higher origin. It is here the barbarian recedes behind civilization. The rude monument, the earthen barrow of the one, gives place to the ornate tombstone, and the grandly chiselled marble, or the inclosure which speaks eloquently as of old—"the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Some of the highest efforts of genius have been directed to the improvement of our cemeteries. The skill of the landscape gardener, and the artistic chiselling of the sculptor have combined to adorn the spot where humanity lies low—a touching tribute to fallen greatness, a sweet acknowledgement of the truth of the sublime motto, *Resurgam*, "I shall rise again."

Said Solomon, "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting;" we know not if he intended it in this sense, but certain it is that there is an indescribable pleasure in the pensive musing over the graves of the loved ones. How beautiful is the calm of a summer evening in a grave yard. How sweetly fall the rays of the setting sun on the tombstones, and with what a hallowed light shine forth the words, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," striking the soul as a veritable inspiration from the celestial, and elevating us into sweet communings with our own souls and with God, a sermon which is more to a man than a chapter in ethics; it speaks eloquently as a sermon delivered from the lips of the divine.

Apart from sanitary considerations, there is something peculiarly inappropriate in the Old World practice, of burying the dead in the midst of a crowded city. It is positive desecration of the loved earth to lay it where the turmoil of civic life surges back and forth over the covering sod. The American idea is infinitely preferable, that of placing the mortal remains in a position compatible with rest and quiet where the bones may repose peacefully, and the [illegible] of the sorrowing relative not be [illegible]. The world is harsh enough at [illegible] to intrude its cares and noise [illegible] of death. The presence of [illegible] is repulsive; it becomes so only by [illegible] of object or ideas. So it may be made a means of positive elevation when properly accessorized. The grass plat, the young tree, the marble slab, and gravel walk are important aids to devotional feeling, when treading the streets which run through the valley of the dead.

Chicago, though so young a city as to have scarcely had time to blush since she assumed the habiliments of manhood, is not a whit behind the elder cities of the East in her preparations for the disposition of her dead, in the reverence for their ashes, or the respect for the feelings of survivors, as evinced in location, circumstance or accessory. She commenced but a very few years ago, with one cemetery near the then city limits, she now claims nine, most of them large and commodious, and nearly all well situated. The old cemetery was practically abandoned three years ago, the extension of the city past its borders rendering it inadvisable to continue to inter bodies there. Before this determination was arrived at other cemeteries had been founded, and are now flourishing. In addition to the old cemetery we now boast the following, all north of the city center, and lying along the Green Bay road: Rosehill, 6½ miles from Clark street bridge; Graceland, 3 miles distant, Catholic, near North avenue; Calvary, 10 miles distant; Anshe Mayrev, 1 mile north of limits; Benay Sholom, 1½ miles north; Hebrew Benevolent, adjoining; and Chedra Kadisha, two miles north of limits.

Of these, the Rosehill Cemetery is the oldest, having been chartered February 11th, 1859, and dedicated on the 28th of July following. It contains an area of two hundred acres, of which sixty are now fenced in, and the remainder will be completed during the present season. It is beautifully situated, being in the midst of a quantity of woodland, and on the highest plot of ground in the neighborhood of Chicago. The highest point is forty feet above the lake level, and the lowest more than thirty feet above. In consequence the ground is well drained and always in good order, being equally fit for walking and for burial. The disgusting sight of coffins floating in two or three feet of water, is never there met with. The Eastern side abuts on the Green Bay road, on the way to Evanston, and the track of the Milwaukee road runs through the ground, just in front of the present entrance, giving good facilities for travel by either mode of transit, the latter being well provided for by special trains daily, in addition to the regular trains which stop there. The Cemetery is well improved, being properly laid out with walks, studded with shrubbery, and numerously dotted with raised sods, many of which have monuments of remarkable beauty.

It is of the last feature we would specially speak—the artistic passion ruling strong even in death. Few who have not paid a visit there can form any idea of the sculptural ability which has displayed itself there with so lavish a hand. Any lover of the sublime in art would be well repaid by a visit thither, and a walk of an hour along the shady walks which encircle those monuments would be of benefit to any but the most ignorant boor, even to him who has no hope of immortality beyond the grave. True we do not meet there with the ruined urn, the crumbling slab, the inscription almost completely defaced by the ravages of time, or the well preserved elegies on the great men of centuries ago. Nor do we find much of that elaboration of design into the overwrought ornament, or of praise into fulsome flattery, which may be met with abroad. Yet we are not left without historic recollections; great men have left their bones in Rosehill, the great in [illegible] and patriotic devotion to their country lie there, reduced to one common dust, yet separately preserved, and their last resting places marked by appropriately wrought marble. There stands the headstone which marks the grave of William Davol, a soldier of the revolution, one of those glorious old heroes to whose heroic struggles the cause of liberty will in all future years stand indebted. How readily do the thoughts run back to the wars of former ages, and with what reverential homage do we regard the signs of slumbering heroism. Involuntarily we turn to the times that tried men's souls, and institute comparisons between them and the present; they are really the same, their results are not unlike. Turn we to the mounds where in the same inclosure sleep three hundred brave and true men, who have lost their lives in the struggle to perpetuate those liberties, that Union, for which the Revolutionary veteran risked his all. Shades of the mighty dead! How pale into insignificance the achievements of the [illegible], the pomp and circumstance of mercenary war; how little by the side of these giants seem the pigmies whom men so often call great! Noble men are they; to them a nation owes the deepest gratitude. Even now their memories are enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and bye and bye, when the fruits of their sufferings shall have been gathered, in the extirpation of slavery and secession [illegible] temporaneously from our soil, the pæans of victorious rejoicing shall sound forth the praise of those heroes to the ends of earth, and raise for them a monument wide as the domain of human existence, brilliant as the noonday sun, and enduring as eternity.

But we wander from the subject; wandering is in order only among, not from, the monuments. Here is a beautiful tribute to a whole family deceased. Seven children flown to the starry height; one only left behind, who joins hands with her mother, and exclaims with her, "We shall go to them." Look at these forms, almost vitalized in expression; the kneeling attitude of devotional aspiration; the [illegible] admirably rendered, and the facial lineaments in exact accordance with the feeling intended to be conveyed. Above them, and placed toward the pillar, are the forms of the seven cherubs, each one a matchless master piece of skill; their arms twined lovingly together in mute testimony of the belief "we shall be no more separated." The monument is one of great merit, and attracts crowds of visitors; it is the work of [illegible], of our city, and redounds highly to his credit as an artist. The lot on which stands the chef d'œuvre is tenanted by the family of [illegible]. You need not travel to Europe to see the grand, [illegible] the sublime, carved in marble; you will find it at Rosehill, equal in conception and execution to any production of the land of dreamy song and voluptuous sky. Take a step or two to the westward, and you come to a monument of no great pretensions, but which speaks eloquently to the soul of the spectator. Under that slab repose all that is mortal of the gallant Capt. Snepley, 19th Illinois. Over him are laid his accoutrements; his sword, cap and belt are carved out of the solid marble, faithful as in the reality. Immediately behind this is an obelisk, fair to look upon, on the lot owned by Col. Henry Smith. Contiguous to that is the lot of Fred. Tuttle, on which stands a Corinthian pillar, of fine execution. Southwest of this is the noble family monument of William Briggs, thirty feet high, a plain shaft, but well proportioned. Near this is a very neat monument erected for Noah Sturtevant, and just behind that is one raised over a child of Alfred Cowles, embodying a beautiful idea—an empty cradle, with a bird flying away above, with a rosebud in his mouth. Mr. Munson, of the firm of Munson & Bradley, has a pretty little monument, recently finished by Volk & Moore—a dove flying from the top of a globe, and two angel hands stretched from above to receive it. Near by is the grave of Lieut. James, a son of our worthy Provost Marshal. A neat monument is here surmounted by an eagle resting on a shield. The monument of Charles Gerould is very suggestive—the frustum of a pyramid veiled with shroud, a basket of flowers above, with a bird nestling among them; near this is the monument raised by Horatio O. Stone, to the memory of his wife. It is a perfect gem of art. Many of our readers will remember it as having occupied for some time a position on the south border of the old cemetery; it was removed about two years ago to its present location. The figures are a mother reposing peacefully with her babe on her arms. It is a remarkably faithful work. Every line is expressed not only with strict mechanical perfection but with graceful beauty; it is a group upon which one may gaze for hours and yet not be content to turn away. It is perfectly wrought in the purest Italian marble.

Several other monuments might be mentioned, scarcely inferior to those above spoken of. We see that of Capt. W. W. Peck, U. S. A.; that of Seth Catlin, the late respected Secretary of the Board of Trade—a desk, book and scroll, with a wheat sheaf recumbent; a very fine monument erected to the memory of the late Col. John B. Wyman, by his regiment, at a cost of $11,000; and that of Mr. Ehrenfelds, a very neat one near to the last, on the left side of the main entrance. We may not omit mention of others now being erected, or soon to be built; these principally in lots owned by corporative or benevolent bodies. Among these are those of the Firemen's, Masons', American Protestant Association, St. George's, St. Andrew's, Italian, General Military (on which about three hundred bodies are buried), Board of Trade, Companies A and B Chicago Light Artillery, Brydges' Battery and Mercantile Battery associations. We understand that a fine monument is about being erected in the southern end of the cemetery by Schureman & Melick. Besides these there are, of course, a great number of smaller testimonies of respect and esteem scattered through the grounds.

"Improvement" is the watchword at Rosehill. The directors are now laying out a lake of some three acres in extent near the Southeast corner with an island in the centre; the lake will be supplied by a living spring. The Eastern portion is taken in and ere long a magnificent approach of three hundred feet will add one third of a mile in length running from the Evanston gravel road. The vault is worthy of mention; it was constructed at a cost of $6,000, and is 24 by 48 feet inside by eighteen feet high; it has held as many as two hundred bodies at once without inconvenience from smell. The portico of the cemetery has a 60 feet front, with a tower 56 feet high, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and the lake.

And by this way we go to the stars. Truly there is but a step between us and death, and it may minister to our fitness for the change which must come upon us that we accustom ourselves to ponder over it, and the vista that lies beyond by association with the dead. We advocate no necromantic practice, or spirit rapping processes, but only that devout meditation on the future which tends to prepare us therefor. Whether in a moral or artistic, or purely imaginative light, the subject be regarded, an hour may be spent to much worse purpose than by accompanying Hervey in his "Meditations among the Tombs."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Question of Salaries—An Increase Voted—Election of Teachers for the Ensuing Year—Admissions to the High Schools.

The adjourned regular session of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Board on LaSalle street. The attendance was the following: P. Carpenter, J. Forsythe, F. Moseley, W. L. Newberry, W. J. Onahan, E. Prindiville, J. W. Sheahan, L. B. Taft, J. Wahlhauser, D. Walsh, J. Wentworth, J. C. Wicker. The Chair was taken by the President, Inspector Taft.

On motion of Inspector Moseley it was voted to appoint a committee to arrange with Mr. Wells to continue to serve as acting Superintendent, and to arrange for compensation. Messrs. Moseley, Newberry, and Sheahan, were appointed as such committee.

SALARIES.

The committee to whom was referred the question of salaries, through Mr. Prindiville, reported as follows:

To the Members of the Board of Education:

Your committee, appointed at the last meeting, to revise and recommend an increased rate of salaries to the Teachers of the Public Schools, have had the same under advisement, and beg leave to make the following report:

Income from all sources for the past year has been:

From the two mill tax	$85,334.65
From State Dividend	17,808.00
From Rents	16,384.85
From Interest	5,487.80
	$125,015.30

Expenditure for same period:

For Teachers' Salaries	$95,659.83
Bills Audited	32,809.70
	$128,469.53
Deficit for the year	$3,454.53

To which is to be added the amount brought over from last year, and bills not yet included, $14,937.40, making the actual deficit for the year, as near as possible as per estimate, $18,391.93.

The estimated income for the year 1864 is as follows:

From the two mill tax	$100,000.00
From state dividend	19,588.80
Rents	16,384.85
Interest	5,467.80
	$141,441.15

The estimated expenditures for the same period are:

Teachers' salaries	$124,959.83
Auditor's bills	40,000.00
	$164,959.83

Making a deficit for the year 1864 of $23,498.68, to which add deficit already existing, $18,391.93, makes a total deficit at the end of the year of $41,890.61. In accordance with the above statement your committee would recommend the following salaries for the school year ending July, 1865, with the express understanding that if the Board fail to get the assistance which they expect in order to meet the above deficit, and find it necessary in consequence thereof to close the schools before the end of the year, then the engagements of the teachers shall cease from that time forward. This the Board will find an absolute necessity, if the Legislature should refuse aid, or if the Common Council should refuse to vote for it hereafter. But your committee are of the opinion that eight school months, where teachers are satisfied that they are obtaining (if not what they should) at least all the Board can with justice and propriety promise them, is better than ten school months where the teachers are daily and hourly thinking, and trying to see where they can better their condition, a state of things which must necessarily impair their efficiency as teachers. Under the increased cost of living, and in fact of every necessary of life, which they, as well as others, must have, your Committee regret they are not able to recommend a large increase in salaries; but justice to the teachers themselves forbids it, as they would only the sooner be thrown out of employment. We would therefore recommend the following rates of salaries:

Principal High School	$1,800
" Normal Department	1,500
Five Assistants, each	1,400
Thirteen Male Principals of the Grammar schools, each	1,400
Principal Bridgeport School	1,000
" No. 12 School	1,000
" South Chicago School	800
117 Female Teachers, increase of salary each	100

The above is an increase of $19,300. We would also recommend that all new teachers who now commence on $300 for the first fourteen weeks, an increase at the rate of $25 per annum thereafter, according to the present rules of the Board. We recommend that they commence hereafter at the rate of $400 for the first fourteen weeks, $450 for the first and $500 for the second year, being only two years instead of four in reaching the maximum. There are now forty-two of the latter that would be benefitted by this change, increasing the present salaries $2,100, which, added to the $19,300 already mentioned, would make the increase in the Female Department, in salaries alone, of $21,400, and in the Male Department, $7,500, a total increase of $29,800.

This report was accepted.

A long and animated discussion arose upon the motion of Mr. Forsythe, to increase the salary of the Principal of the High School from $1,800, as recommended by the committee, to $2,000, in which Messrs. Prindiville, Onahan, Sheahan, Wicker, Moseley, Newberry and Forsythe participated.

Mr Carpenter moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

The report was further debated by Mr. Newberry and Mr. Wentworth.

Mr. Walsh moved to amend by increasing the salaries of male teachers 25 per cent above the recommendation of the committee, and the salaries of female teachers 33⅓ per cent.

The amendment of Mr. Forsythe was then put upon its passage, and under a call for the ayes and noes, was lost by ayes 5; noes 7.

Mr. Forsythe then moved as a further amendment that the salary of the Principal of the Normal Department of the High School be fixed at $1,600 instead of $1,500, as recommended by the committee. Lost—ayes 4, noes 7.

Mr. Onahan moved an increase of the salary of the female teachers, over and above the sum recommended, by the committee of $150. Lost.

Mr. Forsythe moved to amend by increasing the salary of female teachers $25 above the sum recommended by the Committee. This motion did not prevail.

The report, as a whole, was then adopted, without further attempt at amendment.

The reporters were then invited to leave the room, and the Board transacted their business afterward with closed doors.

Mr. Wells announced the resignation of Miss Sue M. Wetherhead, of School No. 12; Miss Emily L. Briggs, of Moseley School; and Miss Jessie E. Leavenworth, of the Haven School. The resignations were accepted by the Board.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

The Board then went into an election of teachers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

High School.—George Howland, Principal; Edward C. Delano, Teacher of Normal Department; George C. Clarke, James R. Dewey, George P. Welles, Edward C. Porter, Oscar Faulhaber, Sarah J. Ellithorpe, Mary Noble, Gertrude Van Patten.

Dearborn School.—Albert R. Sabin, Principal; Alice J. Jennings, Head Assistant; Alice L. Barnard, Jane Culver, Anna A. Light, Maggie James, Myra S. Felker, Catherine C. [illegible], Achsa C. Mott, Almira S. Jennings, Celia M. Cleaver.

Jones School.—Leander Stone, Principal; Harriet Barnes, Head Ass't; Ellen C. Mendsen, Lavina C. Perkins, Mary E. Reed, Eliza L. Goss, Isabella Morris, Elizabeth A. Cole, Fannie M. Nicol, Martha F. Fenimore, Julia Banyon.

Scammon School.—A. H. Vanzwoll, Principal; Agnes Z. Brooks, Head Ass't; Sarah J. Ravell, Martha A. Merriman, Clara E. Thatcher, Kate K. Raworth, Judith A. Gaffney, Sophronia L. Patch, Carrie E. Hall, Carrie Hatch, Sophia A. Burton, Hattie A. S. Miller.

Kinzie School.—Ira S. Baker, Principal; Rebecca E. Jones, Head Assistant; S. Josephine Ayer, Lizzie M. Rickords, Addie M. Moore, Elizabeth Williams, Elizabeth G. Farrell, Lucy C. Truesdale, Kate Lonergan, Ellen J. Kennedy, Ada F. Gilford, Hattie G. Lovering, Carrie C. Dickinson, Gertrude G. Doggett.

Franklin School.—Albert G. Lane, Principal; Eliza Archard, Head Assistant; Amelia G. Fiske, Henrietta Armstrong, Emma Dickerson, Averick T. Sheckley, Rebecca C. Southworth, Flora R. Parish, Virginia T. Dupuy, Naomi Dougall, Kate Clinerman, Annie M. Cooper, Mary E. Jennings, Elizabeth C. Rust, Mary E. Brown, Mary J. Synon, Martha M. Wilbour.

Washington School.—Benj. R. Cutter, Principal; Helen A. Butler, Head Assistant; Sarah E. Osgood, Jennie DeC. Fletcher, Annie Kennicott, Julia A. Nelson, Sophia L. Dean, Ellen M. Abbe, Eliza A. Prentice, Anna M. Rickerson, Helen D. Kendall, Ada G. Miller, Lucy A. Kendall, Ellen R. Melendy, Maria K. Jennings, Rebecca C. Gosnell, L. Eva Stow, Nannie D. Warner.

Moseley School.—Samuel A. Briggs, Principal; M. Louise Wilson, Head Assistant; Harriet E. Paine, Nellie S. Phillips, Electa E. Dewey, Hattie A. Briggs, Rachel A. Cone, Hannah Dickinson, Mary E. Clark.

Brown School.—Samuel H. White, Principal; Ella H. [illegible], Head Assistant; Miriam S. Sheeman, Mary J. Osgood, Mary J. Coon, Clara H. Perkins, Leonice E. Woodard, Mary D. Green, Laura Akston, Lydia C. Avery, Laura E. Caster, Matilda C. Miller.

Foster School.—George W. Spofford, Principal; Jennie E. McLaren, Head Assistant; Belinda M. Jones, Fanny C. Bass, Ann E. Alden, Ann E. Winchell, Lizzie J. Coombs, Annie McLaren, Sarah J. Buchanan, Fanny E. McIntyre, Melissa B. Rounds, Susan E. Church, Catharine Fonhof, Lizzie W. Pickering, Fannie S. Gurley, Arvilla DeLuce, Mary G. Godwin, Helen M. Woodbury, Frances E. Johnston, Tammie E. Flowers, Laura A. Merritt, Jennie A. Fennimore, Jennie Merriam, Katie B. Snoad, Isabella J. Willard, Lucia E. F. Kimball.

Ogden School.—F. S. Heywood, Principal; Hattie E. Crandall, Head Assistant; S. Caroline Aspinwall, Lucy E. Ransom, Ophelia Bracken, Anna M. Duffy, Frances M. Smith, Sarah E. Austin, Ada Dorsett, Frances A. Spear.

Newberry School.—Curtis C. Meserve, Principal; Emma Rooke, Head Assistant; Ella A. Kimball, Eva Lewis, Clara M. Todd, Ellen V. Lamb, Gertrude Brayton, Lizzie R. Hatch, Ardella J. Ellinwood, Mary McNeill, Caroline E. Young, Anna E. Chapman, Julia M. Hallock.

School No. Twelve—Jeremiah Mahoney, Principal; Annie E. McWade.

Branch of School No. Twelve—Mary J. Kendall, Olive Backus, Mary A. Evans.

Skinner School—A. N. Merriman, Principal; Louise M. Dunning, Head Assistant; Laura D. Ayers, Mary E. Waterman, L. Georgiana Loomis, E. A. Noyes, Mary T. Davis, Martha Throop, Susan A. Smith, Celia E. Stowe, Annie E. Trimmingham, Allie A. Lovelace, Lizzie M. Kennedy, C. A. Norman, Phebe J. Bailey, Clara L. Lane, Ida R. Dewey, Charlotte A. Lamb, Mary G. Sinclair, Annie H. Moulton, Sarah O. Flagg, Laura O. Leonard, Frances L. Yates.

Haven School—James J. Noble, Principal; Matilda Fairman, Head Assistant; Laura A. Kellogg, Lucy Denison, Sophronia Barker, Sophia A. Dow, Celia G. Whipple, Lucy A. Williams, M. Edna Comstock, Jennie Hart, Marian Mackay, Sylvia E. Walker, Eliza Landegreen.

South Chicago School— ———, Principal; Sarah E. Granger.

Bridgeport School—Charles F. Babcock, Principal; Anna C. Rich, Bridget A. Kelly, Elanor Kavanagh.

Branch of Bridgeport School—Fanny G. Matthews.

Holstein School—Sarah E. Lyon.

Colored School—Roxana F. Beecher, Principal; Emily C. Stevens.

Teacher of Music in the High School—Charles Ansorge.

Teacher of Music in the District Schools—Orville Blackman.

The election of a Principal for the South Chicago School was postponed for the present.

ADMISSIONS TO HIGH SCHOOL.

The following named persons were then declared qualified for admission into the High School—sixty-two was adopted as the minimum:

264	Jennie Fairman	South Chicago	92
130	Walter C. Larned	Ogden	91
161	John S. Lawrence	Haven	89
169	William W. Evans	Brown	87
4	John Currer	No. 12	86
150	Rose A. Donnelly	Scammon	86
51	Celia S. Flagg	Skinner	86
176	Alfred R. Mason	Haven	85
215	Lloyd G. Gage	Scammon	85
244	Cyrus W. Babcock	Brown	85
117	Anna C. Goodrich	Scammon	85
263	Amelia S. Coe	Brown	85
210	George L. Abbott	Brown	84
133	Mary E. Nourse	Skinner	84
121	Edgar A. Haff	Brown	84
259	Laura Stowe	Brown	84
44	Chas. F. Root	Skinner	84
96	Emma Kenyon	Washington	83
242	Frances R. Vescelius	Brown	83
25	Mary F. Minnis	Ogden	83
170	Calvin Stambough	Ogden	83
136	Gustavus Smith	Brown	83
65	Helen M. Waite	Brown	83
11	Chas. W. Larned	Ogden	83
55	Carrie V. Burt	Jones	82
2	Laura Woods	Ogden	82
83	George M. Moulton	Ogden	82
157	Clara L. Burnham	Jones	82
171	David Holbrook	Skinner	82
193	Laura A. King	Franklin	81
154	Hattie Tompkins	Scammon	81
1	H. W. Booth	Scammon	81
[illegible]	Chas. E. Roberts	Washington	80
84	John D. Boyden	Skinner	80
80	Frank E. Brown	Brown	80
75	Ida Irene Law	Jones	79
50	William Olcott	Dearborn	79
219	Hannah Kohn	Jones	79
109	Eliza A. Gubbins	Skinner	79
149	Ella M. Swazey	Brown	78
181	Mary A. Conley	Skinner	78
243	Walter S. Bogle	Brown	78
265	Hannah E. Quackenboss	Brown	78
202	John Y. Ballantyne	Foster	78
207	Frank H. Briggs	Brown	78
225	Hattie E. Hitchcock	South Chicago	78
89	Walter S. Haines	Skinner	78
106	Eva M. Ross	Moseley	78
13	Harry S. Stevens	Brown	77
27	Geo. F. Brintnall	Ogden	77
27	Lizzie Reeder	Jones	77
178	Edwin F. Beach	Jones	77
24	Emma Thompson	Brown	77
188	Nellie C. Kerrigan	Scammon	77
120	Alice A. Baker	Skinner	77
74	Maggie Curran	Foster	77
183	Bertha Cass	Washington	76
258	Jennie Wainwright	Brown	76
205	Agnes Mackie	Skinner	76
137	Lillie Boyden	Skinner	76
122	Cholett Cady	Skinner	76
123	Geo. F. Flersheim	Ogden	76
101	Margaret A. Swartwout	Brown	76
95	Dudley T. Higginson	Ogden	75
20	Celia Owen	Jones	75
60	C. A. Tinkham	Franklin	75
97	Elijah B. Sammons	Franklin	75
185	Mary E. McCain	Jones	75
66	Carrie F. Garnett	Mosely	75
21	John W. Owen	Brown	75
1	Eben B. Stanclah	Franklin	75
15	Carrie A. Smith	Mosely	75
191	Annie J. De Lea	Kinzie	75
192	Emily Brown	Foster	74
122	Henry Goff	Haven	74
3	Wm. H. Brintnall	Ogden	74
134	Minnie McCarmo	Scammon	74
14	Angela O'Reily	Haven	74
59	Emma Livingston	Scammon	74
218	Mary McClure	Brown	74
22	Jennie M. Hammond	Washington	73
19	Ellen J. Tomlinson	Skinner	73
56	Dora McGee	Skinner	73
159	Agnes F. Jones	Scammon	73
78	Chas. A. Hurd	Scammon	73
166	Virginia Burnham	Haven	73
167	Wm. H. Willard	Skinner	73
64	Flora C. Goding	Mosely	73
118	Amelia M. Richbey	Washington	73
81	Jennie C. Baldwin	Scammon	72
[illegible]	Lucy L. Brown	Jones	72
[illegible]	Mary A. Fitzpatrick	Ogden	72
103	Kate E. Gillespie	Foster	72
[illegible]	Georgian W. Gallinges	Washington	71
211	Faithful E. Aurand	Scammon	71
200	Anna M. Booth	Scammon	71
185	John P. Young	Jones	71
115	Isabella Stoble	Moseley	71
129	Rosa Bascom	Foster	71
51	Wm. W. Young	Dearborn	71
175	Clara M. Walker	Scammon	71
203	John Coyne	Scammon	70
26	Jacob F. Platt	Foster	70
87	Timothy E. Miller	Skinner	70
153	Louise Crosie	Brown	70
245	Grace A. Holmes	Brown	70
252	Therese Frisble	Foster	70
67	Mary L. Hagar	Franklin	70
29	Lottie Bill	Kinzie	70
111	Bridget A. Knight	Kinzie	70
16	Annie E. Young	Kinzie	70
38	Mary E. Sheahan	Skinner	70
148	Angeline E. Goode	Newberry	69
97	Ellen McCauley	Scammon	69
5	Chas. M. Dagey	Scammon	69
10	Frank R. Webb	Moseley	69
90	Reuben Knox	Brown	69
156	Mary L. Spencer	Scammon	69
[illegible]	W. M. S. Maypole	Foster	68
187	Mary E. Platt	Scammon	68
112	Mary Q. Sherman	Scammon	68
[illegible]	Mary E. Furnall	Scammon	68
[illegible]	Wm. W. George	Skinner	68
[illegible]	Mary E. Hand	Brown	68
99	Caroline E. Mosely	Brown	68
[illegible]	Homer Bowen	Kinzie	68
[illegible]	Isaac A. Fleming	Skinner	68
162	Leander M. Locke	Skinner	68
16	Wm. Hendrick	Franklin	68
116	Clara E. Lamb	Skinner	67
[illegible]	Edward F. Tebbetts	Ogden	67
[illegible]	Agnes Magee	Franklin	67
[illegible]	James L. Lombard	Moseley	67
58	Jennie A. Spear	Dearborn	67
18	Alex. W. Murray	Dearborn	67
[illegible]	Emma Hand	Scammon	67
[illegible]	Ella Brainard	Jones	67
127	Mary A. Frink	Dearborn	67
228	Carrie M. Reed	Washington	67
[illegible]	Burgess F. Harrison	Skinner	66
194	Mary A. Peters	Foster	66
[illegible]	Cora E. Anderson	Skinner	66
127	Benjamin Davis	Scammon	66
54	Wallace Blanchard	Dearborn	66
180	Patty A. Hack	Franklin	66
[illegible]	Lemuel H. Freer	Jones	66
[illegible]	Chas. A. Newsmon	Skinner	65
242	Alexander Mackie	Foster	65
[illegible]	Wm. Bradford	Skinner	65
130	Hannah M. McCarthy	Kinzie	65
[illegible]	Ella A. Bankson	Washington	65
108	Geo. L. Richards	Haven	65
[illegible]	Edward H. Brown	Scammon	65
109	Jennie M. Hart	Scammon	65
[illegible]	Wm. Dickinson	Ogden	65
97	Florence E. Brown	Moseley	65
60	Adella B. Hamilton	Skinner	65
66	Lavinia Anderson	Brown	65
[illegible]	Simon J. Forham	Scammon	65
269	Mary F. DeWolf	Dearborn	64
93	Chas. B. Adams	Skinner	64
34	Minnie Learned	Jones	64
143	Hattie J. Foss	South Chicago	64
[illegible]	Fanny E. Mather	Dearborn	63
190	Mary J. Williams	Newberry	63
[illegible]	Augusta M. Hempsted	Franklin	63
179	Amelia M. Platt	Foster	63
[illegible]	Lottie Beckus	Haven	63
[illegible]	Emma J. Dunphey	Washington	63
1	Laura S. Titsworth	Dearborn	62
183	Clara E. Swift	Skinner	62
[illegible]	Emma R. Lock	Skinner	62
261	Fannie M. Campbell	Skinner	62
[illegible]	Julia M. Parker	Scammon	62
[illegible]	Lizzie L. Trimingham	Skinner	62
[illegible]	Hattie M. Warder	Foster	62
[illegible]	Madora A. Sammons	Scammon	62
211	James W. Heald	Brown	62
147	Frances V. Hovey	Skinner	62
[illegible]	Emma Schwab	Jones	62
69	Clara R. Hill	Franklin	62

Mr. J. H. Wicker, the Chairman of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, reported a recommendation that the salaries of S. Johnston, office clerk, and James Ward, building and supply agent, be increased to $1,400. The recommendation was unanimously adopted.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following persons were awarded Teachers' certificates:

Anna M. Amesbury, Emma J. Atwater, Sarah A. Brooks, Adella E. Butler, F. Ellen Carter, Frederika E. Coss, Julia M. Davis, Sarah E. Drake, Emma J. Farr, Mary E. Gaffney, Nancy A. Helm, Anna B. Jennings, Sarah J. Kirby, Anna B. McKey, Josephine E. Miller, Isabella Patterson, Laura Reed, Mary T. Shaeffer, Jennie Shelby, Carrie B. Skeer, Elizabeth Smith, Emma H. Smith, Frank E. Sutherland, Emily L. Trimingham, Hattie N. Winchell, Emma K. R. Wright.

The Board then adjourned.

THE NORTH BRANCH.

A Visit to Crosby's Distillery—Means for the Prevention of Nuisance—A Correction.

The Chicago river is not a very pleasant thing to see, smell, or read about, especially as a Sunday morning dissertation; it is not agreeable to swim in, or to drink out of; it has few charms for the voyager, and there are few indeed who care to walk or drive along its banks. We are not quite sure that our readers have not a right to demand an apology for our persistent obtrusion of the subject, yet cannot refrain from flinging another stone into its slimy contents. It is almost too bad to stir so stinking a subject, but after all we may console ourselves with the thought that agitation conduces to parity, either in the water, atmosphere or viler stuffs. We shall be gratified indeed if the evil is remedied through such a course. The continual dripping of water "may wear away a stone," but this is a peculiar kind of water which may not be dropped till the whole thing is worn away. The citizens of Chicago have a right to demand that their river shall not be polluted to suit the convenience of any man, or to help swell his gains—if they be synonymous with the slush now in the river, they must be filthy ones.

We spoke a few days ago of the possibility as well as necessity of all parties engaged in business on the river's bank keeping their offal or filth out of that channel. We cited the action of the Bridgeport packers, and showed that although much yet remains to be accomplished for the purification of that classic locality, that yet a reform was instituted which struck at the root of one of the evils complained of. From that account it is patent that the South Branch of the river can be kept in passable condition. We are glad to be able to cite something which has been done towards the prevention of the nuisance in the North Branch; it is the only evidence of a desire to cleanly we have met with in that locality.

Our reporter paid a visit, on Saturday last, to the distillery of U. H. Crosby, situated on the east bank of the North Branch, near Chicago avenue. In his previous explorative tour he did not examine these premises, on account of the absence of the manager, and spoke of it only incidentally in his subsequent report. This establishment is in many respects an exception to the rule which otherwise governs the disposition of the filth which is manufactured by the distilleries and their satellite cow-sheds. The distilleries themselves are not generally subject of complaint, except in one instance; the products of the still are fed to the cows, and those animals make the nuisance complained of, their dung and other emissions running into a bog which, abutting on the river, is periodically emptied into it. A year and a half ago, when the first appointed Health Committee made its tour of inspection, the cowsheds of Mr. Crosby were equally bad with those of the rest, as was then seen by our reporter who accompanied the committee on their smelling excursion. But a great change has been wrought since then, not one so complete as entirely to obviate all cause of complaint, but sufficiently so to exonerate Mr. Crosby from the general sweeping charge brought against the distilleries. The gutters, or drains, running the whole length of the cow stalls, sloping from east to west, formerly emptied directly into the river, but were subsequently tapped by a sewer, which carries the mulch to the northern end, emptying it there into a tank, where it is pumped up and carted away; three teams having been constantly employed through the season for that purpose. This sewer is rather too small for the purpose in wet weather when the rain fall swells the matter from the floors of the sheds, but in dry weather it is quite capacious enough to carry off everything, and does not communicate with the river; in rainy times some of the drippings have doubtlessly escaped over into the river, but not the more solid portions. Mr. Crosby informed our reporter that this plan had been in operation ever since two or three months after the visit alluded to, and certainly a rather minute inspection failed to discover any leak. It may be added that the work of the season is about over with the distilleries, the cattle of Mr. Crosby having been all sold off several days ago.

We cheerfully make these statements for a double reason, first, as an act of justice to Mr. Crosby, and secondly as an indication of relief in the other cases, by following his example in the adoption of kindred means. If Mr. Crosby does not pour any of his filth into the river, the others need not do so; and it is unjust to compel one to incur an expense which others are suffered to evade. The citizens of Chicago have no wish to interfere with vested interests of any kind, so long as the enjoyment of a location does not peril the health of the community. When this is the case, the people have a right to step in and protect themselves at whatever issue, and the weaker must give way to the strong. The filth from those cowsheds must be not only kept out of the river, but taken away where it will not poison the atmosphere of the city. If this cannot be done, then the sheds must be removed. There is but the one alternative; which will they accept?

We owe it to Mr. Crosby to say that we were led into an error on Friday through quoting a contemporary. He was not indicted as committing a nuisance; the indictment did not extend to him.

Court Record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Davis and Drummond, J.—Common Law.*

477. Treadwell et al vs Walker et al. Judgment for plaintiffs.

478. Same vs Walker. Same order.

330. Barron vs The Illinois Central Railroad Co. Verdict for plaintiff.

308. Voris et al vs Forsyth. Demurrer of defendant to plaintiff's amended count in declaration argued and taken under advisement.

Chancery.

587. Titsworth vs Castle et al. Judgment granted to Castle.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Before Gary, J.—Common Law.*

366. Ball vs Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Co. Submitted to the Jury.

188. James vs Seelye. Motion for new trial sustained.

257. Willard et al vs Head. Same order.

There will be a Jury in this Court next week.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Williams, J.—Common Law.*

23,678. Davis vs Ilam. Motion to dismiss cause.

989. Cavanaugh vs Powell. Plea in abatement stricken from the files and time for defendant to plead extended.

490. O'Mally vs Hammond. Judgment for plaintiff.

480. Wadeworth vs O'Mally. Dismissed.

1113. Farnum vs Kleine. Motion to reinstate overruled.

—— Fennelly vs Fennelly. Judgment confessed.

Chancery.

23,677. Davis vs Boden et al. Motion to dissolve injunction.

23,664. McGrath vs McGrath. Same.

319. Morris vs Clark et al. Time to close proofs extended.

—— Northam et al vs Loyd. Trustees' report confirmed and trustees discharged, &c.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Young Men's Bible Class meets every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock, at room No. 13, Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington streets. All are invited. Strangers are requested in particular to attend.

The Right Reverend Benjamin B. Smith, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, is in Chicago, and will preach this morning at St. James' Church. Bishop Smith has preserved his loyalty to the government unimpeached and unsullied, amid the defection of so many of the border State.

There will be preaching this afternoon at 5 o'clock, by clergymen of various denominations, in the open air on Michigan avenue, near Park Row, in the vicinity of the place where services were held last Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. Reed, President of Shurtleff College, Alton, will preach this morning and evening in the North Baptist Church, corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets. Hours of services 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Rev. James Dixon, D. D., the pastor, will occupy the pulpit of the Union Park Baptist Church, situated on the corner of Lake and Sheldon streets, this morning and evening. The Randolph street cars go within one block of the edifice. It is the intention of the members of this church to erect another and more commodious edifice on the corner of Paulina and Washington streets upon a lot 100 feet front by 150 feet deep. The chapel which will be 40ft.x80ft. is to cost $10,000 and will be completed this fall. The cost of the church, of which the chapel is to be but an adjunct, is estimated at $65,000. It is to be built after the plan of the celebrated Baptist Church at Philadelphia, which is considered by the Catholic Bishop of that city to be the finest building on the continent. The proposed Union Park Church will make the eleventh edifice, built after the plan of the Philadelphia church.

The services of the Second United Presbyterian Church are for the present held at the Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. Rev. W. T. Moffett, of Somanauk, preaches this morning at 10½ o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered at 1 o'clock p. m., and the Sabbath School meets at three.

Elder Sweeney will preach in the Christian church, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, to-day, at 10½ a. m. and 8 p. m. All are invited.

The congregation attending the First Baptist church meets as usual on Sunday morning, in Bryan Hall, at 10:30 a. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D. The evening service will take place in future in the lecture room of the new Unitarian Church on Wabash avenue, corner of Hubbard court.

There will be a service for the Jews at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson street and Third avenue, this evening at eight o'clock. Rev. Mr. Harsha, pastor of the church, and Mr. Ryder, the converted Israelite, will both address the audience.

The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the South Presbyterian Church, this morning, immediately after the service.

Rev. Robert Bentley preaches this forenoon at the Jefferson street M. E. Church. The services will commence at 10½ o'clock.

There will be preaching morning and evening, at the usual hours, by Rev. Dr. Eddy, at the Trinity M. E. Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street.

S. J. Tenney, the Spiritualist, will lecture at the Metropolitan Hall this morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½. The subject of the first discourse will be "The Great Contest of Ideas;" that of the evening lecture "Spiritual Science."

Rev. Dr. Cummins, of Trinity Church, will be absent on his summer vacation until the 1st of September. During his absence the pulpit will be filled by Rev. Mr. Gray, late of Iowa City.

There will be service during the summer at St. James' Church as usual, every Sabbath morning and evening. But throughout the midsummer months there will be no afternoon service at 5 o'clock.

Grace Church is closed during the summer, for the purpose of enlargement.

There will be preaching in the Clark street M. E. Church, both morning and evening, at the usual hours of service.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Second Universalist Sunday School.—This Sabbath School, as will be seen in the advertising column, will give its annual excursion and picnic on Wednesday of this week. We predict a large crowd for the pleasant Winetka woods on that day.

St. George's Society—The members of the St. George's Society hold an adjourned meeting on Monday evening, at the usual hour. Members are urgently desired to be present, as business of importance will be introduced, and arrangements will also be made for the annual picnic, which is to take place early in August.

Women's Patriotic Association.—This Association will hold its regular weekly meeting on Tuesday, at 9 a. m., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Methodist Church Block. As these meetings are made the occasion for reading important communications and letters from other societies, and for the discussion of subjects of interest to the Association, all its members, and all persons interested in its objects, are requested to attend, and with punctuality.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Trustees will meet at Parlor No. 10, Sherman House, on Tuesday afternoon next, July 12, at 2½ o'clock. It is expected that every member of the Board in the city, and those residing in other places who can attend, will promptly be present at this meeting, as business of special importance will be transacted. By order of the Board.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility.—There is not a medicine that we know of which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Tonic for loss of appetite, nervousness and debility, and is warranted to effect a permanent cure of the worst cases of indigestion or dyspepsia for sale by druggists and by H. Scovil, wholesale agent, 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

☞ The following letter is from Dr. J. H. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Penn., in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James' abilities in the treatment of private diseases, Dr. Wilson knowing Dr. Jordan was acquainted with Dr. James. Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute, of Louisville, Ky., in 1850–51 and '52. Dr. Jordon is now, or was when last heard from, practicing in Cincinnati, (only one day's travel from Chicago by the Air Line,) where the sceptical can refer to him. Here is the letter referred to:

CINCINNATI, July 5, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twenty years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has, from the start, made the study of what are called Secret Diseases a speciality, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself.

Yours truly,
"J. H. JORDON, M. D."

Dr. James cures Syphilis, Seminal weakness, and all diseases of the blood, skin and generative organs.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 85 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.
jy10-m782-2t

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address
BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.
jy2-m243-1m D&W

Dr. Everson's Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and Clinical Institute, 131 South Clark street. Deafness, blindness, catarrh, and all diseases of the air passages. Dr. Everson's reputation for skill and success is proverbial. jy9-m710-6t

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy9-m304-3m

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Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. fe13-b040-tf

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

SATURDAY, July 9—8:30 p. m.

There was a fair attendance at the Sherman House this evening, and the transactions in Wheat and Corn were liberal, at an advance on the prices obtained on 'Change.

WHEAT opened strong under the influence of private dispatches from New York quoting an advance in Gold, and we note sales at an improvement of 5c on No. 1, and 6c on No 2 Spring over the extreme figures this morning—the market closing firm at $2.16 @2.16½ for No 2 and $2.22@2.23½ for No 1 Spring. About 80,000 bu, all grades, changed hands as follows: 400 bu No No 1 Spring at $2.23; 1,000 bu do at $2.23½; 4,000 bu No 2 at $2 22; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring (in Flint & Thompson's,) at $2.17; 5,000 bu do at $2.16¼; 13,000 bu do at $2.16; 3,000 bu do at 2.15½; 28,000 bu do at $2.15; 1,800 bu Rejected Spring at $2.00

CORN was firm and active at an advance of 2@3½c per bu. on the closing quotations on 'Change. No. 1 sold at $1.40@1.41; No. 2 at $1.36@1.37½, and rejected at $1.30 in store. The sales add up 53,000 bu., as follows: 5,000 bu No. 1 at $1.41; 34,000 bu do at $1.40; 2,000 bu. No. 2 at $1.37½; 35,000 bu. do. at $1.37; 18,000 bu. do. at $1.36½; 5,000 bu. do. at $1.36¼; 3,000 bu do. at $1.36; 3,300 bu. rejected at $1.30—all the above in store. 5,000 bu. No. 1 at $1.38, free on board. The market closing firm at $1.46½ for No. 2.

OATS were dull and nominal at 80@81c for No. 1 and at 79@80c for No. 2.

FLOUR was held firmly, but there was no perceptible change to notice in values. Sales, 300 brls "Castle," and 400 brls "Eagle Mills" white winter at $12.50, delivered.

HIGHWINES were dull and heavy at $1.88@1.89 for city packages. About 400 brls sold this afternoon $1.88.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Telegraphed Exclusively to the Tribune.]

OPENING DAY.

ALBANY, Saturday Evening, July 9, 1864.

BEEVES—This has been the best market for drovers that they have had since the fore part of June. It opened with a good number of buyers from New York in the yards, whose evident anxiety to buy freely and early encouraged drovers to advance prices ½@¾c per lb. Their transactions closed Friday evening, their purchases aggregating at least 2,600 head, at prices ranging from 7½@14c per lb. This forenoon the Eastern buyers took hold, and have secured several of the best droves. About 1,600 will go in that direction, and as some 900 head were shipped to New York as early as Thursday, but few are left here. The cattle averaged very fair, as to quality, notwithstanding the hot weather. The stillers were the favorites. A. Lester sold 181 Illinois stillers, averaging about 1280, at about 10c per lb; and J. Mitchell, 11 extra fine and heavy Kentucky cornfed, at about 11¾c, and over; total receipts 4,160.

SHEEP—Only 2,000 in for the week, and with a slightly improved demand prices have advanced ¼@½c per lb.

HOGS—Are still lower. Good corn-fed western, averaging 250 lbs, were sold to-day at 11¾c per lb. Receipts 10,350; shipped to New York 8,570.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 9, 1864.

FLOUR—Market closed flat. Prices too unsettled to effect sales. A deduction of 25@50c would have to be submitted to.

WHISKY—Quiet, with a moderate demand at $1.70.

GRAIN—Wheat at the close—redwas offered at $1.98 @2.00, without buyers. Oats at 80@85c. Corn—There was a good demand for shelled corn at $1.19@1.20; ear dull at $1.05.

GROCERIES—Market firm, with a fair demand. Coffee excited and prices higher, being now held at 50@ 52c. Sugar 22@25c. Molasses $1.15@1.18.

PROVISIONS—A good demand for Mess Pork at $43.00. Nothing transpired in Bulk Meats or Bacon.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Evening, July 9.

TOBACCO—The offerings amounted to over 300 hhds to-day, and prices favored buyers.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy. Sales of 2,725 brls low grades, super at $7.25; 150 super at $7.75; fancy do at $9.65; 150 single extra at $9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales of 1,357 sacks at $1.12; good fall at $2.00; and 150 prime do at $2.10 per bu. CORN—Choice lots better; common neglected. Sales of 275 sacks yellow and mixed, not prime, at $1.35, and 1,000 sacks choice yellow and white on private terms. Oats—slow. Sales of 238 bushels in two lots at $1.06, and 375 do at 99c per bushel, delivered. Rye quiet. Sales of 49 sacks at $1.27½ per bushel, exclusive of sacks.

WHISKY—Market dull and lower. Sales of 75 brls before 'Change at $1.78; 50 do high proof at $1.71, and 37 do ordinary proof on 'Change at $1.70 per gallon.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Prices continue stiff, with sales of 14 sacks prime Bacon, clear sides at 18c; 1,229 tierces prime steam at 18c; and 40 to 50 do head and gut at 16c per lb.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

FLOUR—Market inactive—dealers still apart.

GRAIN—Wheat very irregular, and 3@4c lower, but recovering at the close—this morning 30,000 bu sold at $1.18@2.15. On 'Change 9,000 bu sold at $2 16@ 2.18—closing at the outside price. Oats dull and nominally lower—no sales. Corn unchanged, with sales at $1 32 for small lots. Rye scarce, with sales of 1 car at $1.55. Barley unsettled—there were some sales on p. t.

LATER.

The wheat market is alive this evening, and decidedly higher. Sales since 'Change 90,000 bu No. 1 spring at $2.22@2.23—closing at the Newhall House, to-night, at $2.22½@2.23.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

UP—Propellers Queen of the Lakes, Tonawanda, Fountain City; bark Naomi; brig Cross; schooners Aldebaran, Alfred, Eli Bates, Murray, W. F. Allen, Dickenson.

DOWN—Propellers Hunter, Merchant; bark Invincible; schooners Ellen Williams, Kate Robinson.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Evening, July 9.

FLOUR—Quiet, sales of superfine at $9.00@9.50; extra $10.00@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; red $2.50; white $2.65@2.70. Corn firm; sales of yellow at $1.65. Oats higher; Penn. 95@97c.

GROCERIES—Advancing.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; sales of crude at 55@58c; refined in bond 75@80c, do free 90@97c.

WOOL—Active; sales of middling at $1.10 to be washed at $1.15.

WHISKY—$1.80.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR—Firm and demand good; red winter extra at $11.40@11.75; double extra $12.00@12.25; white $13.25@13.50.

GRAIN—Corn 10@3c better.—Sales No. 1 at $1.48@ 1.45. Oats 92@91c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat, to New York, 19½c; corn, 17½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 2,469 brls; wheat 22,927 bu; corn, 82,700 bu; oats, 11,604 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 860 brls; wheat, 86,840 bu; corn, 18,360 bu; oats, 11,604 bu.

N. Y. Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening, July 9, 1864.

MONEY—Scarcely so firm. Rates are steady at 7@8. Sterling Exchange 295@300; Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 280, declining to 268, advancing to 285, declining to 268, advancing to 275, declining to 268, advancing to 274, declining to 271, and closing at 274@274½. Total exports of specie to-day $300,000. Government Stocks dull. U. S. 6's coupons, 104; 5-20s 103½@104.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR—In good demand and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and unchanged—No. 1 spring is held at $2.35, No. 2 do at $2.3[illegible], and winter at $2.55. Corn firm and in good demand—No 1 Indiana $1.46½ @1.50—principally the latter figures.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 9—1 P. M.

CLEARED—Deer Park No. 2, Utica; Ianthe, Dupage, 85,8[illegible] ft lumber; B. A. Thorp, LaSalle, 75 m ft lumber; M. O'Connor, LaSalle, 11,718 ft lumber; Seneca, Seneca, 9,[illegible] ft lumber, 11,350 lath; Onward, Joliet, Lady Franklin, Aikens.

ARRIVED—Essex, Utica, 5,60[illegible] bu corn; Milwaukee, LaSalle, 10,000 bu oats; Advance, Athens, 51 yds rubble, 16 dimension stones; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,770 bu corn, 300 brls flour; Alida, LaSalle, 121 tons coal; J. B. Preston, Morris, 960 bu corn, 7,100 bu oats; Oneidaga, LaSalle, 1,300 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats.

BRIDGEPORT, July 9—6 P. M.

CLEARED—Cataract, La Salle; P. Northup, Prison, 55m staves and heading, 21,500 shingles; Polar Star, La Salle, 3[illegible] ft lumber; Oak Leaf, Joliet, 93,168 feet lumber; 15,000 lath; Badger State, Morris, 2,000 feet lumber, 100,000 shingles, 66,000 lath; Kennebec, Joliet, 43 cord tanners' bark; H. G. Gaylord, Lockport, 3,500 bu household goods; Advance, Athens; Col. Mulligan, La Salle.

ARRIVED—M. L. Adams No. 2, South Joliet, 140 tons sand; Legrand, La Salle, 5,300 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 3,369 bu corn; Chas. B. Pope, La Salle, 2,650 bu corn, 8,866 bu oats; Stars and Stripes, Morris, 5,50 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....July 9

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Acme, Drake, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Edith, Alloy, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G J Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Prop Colonist, Moat, Montreal.
Bark H L Lansing, Parsons, Erie, 450 tons coal.
Bark H P Bridge, Stevens, Buffalo.
Schr Harvest Queen, Taft, Port Colborne, 75 cds wood.
Schr Active, Campbell, Grant's Landing, 85 m lumber.
Schr Dawn, Olsen, Plummerville, 47 cds wood.
Schr Speed, Reid, Pt. Sheldon, 58 cds wood.
Schr Usonne, Callow, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Berg, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Reid, Webster's Pier, 156 cds wood.
Schr Elbe, Doherty, Holland, 80 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Fame, Napier, St. Joseph, 18 cds wood.
Schr Freedom, Wilson, St. Joseph, 38 cds wood.
Schr Anna, Smith, St. Joseph, 22 m shingles.
Schr Garibaldi, Grady, St. Joseph, 16 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Knowles, St. Joseph, 18 cds wood.
Schr Ellen, Vanderbeck, St. Joseph, 13 cds wood.
Schr Uxparing, Morrison, St. Joseph, 20 cds wood.
Schr Pauline, Hogen, Sheboygan, 160 cords wood.
Schr Pansey, Lomex, Holland, 40 cords wood.
Schr Barney Eaton, Marshall, Holland, 90 cords bark.
Schr Industry, Carlsen, Holland, 30 cords wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Vibert, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 16 m shingles.
Schr Seneca Chief, Ryerson, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, 88 m lumber.
Schr A E Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 250 m lumber from Grand Traverse.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Green Bush 60 m lumber.
Schr Maria, Pennington, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Wm. Case, Johnson, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Stone, New Buffalo, 8 m lumber.
Schr Luna, Nelson, Holland, 10 cords wood.
Schr Roanoke, Harding, Oconto, 110 m lumber.
Schr Flashaw, Shaw, Harding, 85 cords wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Shields' Pier, 70 cords wood.
Schr Avalanche, Stone, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Dow, South Haven, 60 m lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Truss, South Haven, 47 cords bark.
Scow Fairy Queen, Hollister, South Haven, 50 cords bark.
Scow Three Bells, Nibbe, Holland, 58 cds wood.
Scow Sultan, Ericsson, Do's Pier, 35 cds wood.
Scow Union, Welch, Union City, 58 cds wood.
Scow Alva, Anderson, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED.....July 9.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop F. W. Backus, Forest, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Empire State, A. wood, Buffalo, 22,370 bu wheat.
Prop Galaxy, McNally, Buffalo, 5,175 bu wheat, 2,500 brls flour.
Prop Keith, Kirby, Buffalo, 14,630 bu wheat, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Forest, Howard, Peshtigo.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Muskegon.
Prop Gov. Cushman, Caldwell, Sarnia, 15,969 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour.
Bark H. P. Bridge, Stephens, Buffalo, 25,587 bu oats.
Schr Racer, Gallagan, Buffalo, 19,300 bu wheat.
Schr Nightingale, Harvey, Buffalo, 19,726 bu corn.
Schr C. J. Magill, Kerr, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Alvira Morton, Van Etta, Buffalo, 11,650 bu corn.
Schr Ellington, Vessey, Buffalo, 18,400 bu wheat.
Schr Manitowoc, Wade, Buffalo, 20,078 bu wheat.
Schr Everline, Hubbard, Buffalo, 14,650 bu wheat.
Schr E. M. Barter, Henderson, Pt. Colborne, 11,073 bu wheat.
Schr Chieftain, McGlashan, Kingston, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Canadian, Crooks, Kingston, 8,470 bu wheat.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Sayer, Mr. CHARLES A. SHUTE, of Cincinnati, and MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. William Foster. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., GEORGE W., son of Mary Jane and the late Wm. Wallace, aged 4 years and 7 days.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock P. M. this day (Sunday), at the residence of his mother, 180 Desplaines street.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*9:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*6:10 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:30 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*5:30 a.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡6:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*5:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡6:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*5:30 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.	‡6:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*5:30 a.m.	*9:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*‡10:15 a.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*8:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.
Mail Express	†6:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	‡6:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:4[illegible] p.m.	‡8:35 a.m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York, via Allenton	....	....	1:55 p.m.
" N. York, via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:20 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
Night Express	9:40 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
Night Express	9:40 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" " "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" " "	*4:00 p. m.	*5:20 p. m.
" " "	*6:15 p. m.	*7.30 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a. m.	5:15 p. m.
Night Express	9:15 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:20 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:25 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Amusements.

VARIETY THEATRE,
115 and 137 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK & CO., Sole Lessees and Managers.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.
RETURN OF THE OLD FAVORITES.
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING.
Re-appearance of
MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL.
First appearance of
MISS HATTIE HINKLEY.
First appearance of MR. PETE LEE, Ethiopian Comedian and general performer.
MR. LEW. SIMMONS, the Lion Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian, will appear Thursday evening, 14th.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clk.
SCALE OF PRICES:—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress and Family Circle, 35 cts; Private Boxes, $2.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD & CO....Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY.....Director of Amusements.
THIRD WEEK—UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 11th.
And every evening during the week, and on Saturday afternoon will be presented the great moral Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Uncle Tom....Mr. Bradley.
George Harris....Frank Aiken.
Gumption Cute....John Dillon.
Eva....Miss Alice Zovistoski.
Eliza....Mrs. L. B. Perrin.
☞ In rehearsal, John Brougham's great Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,
Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.
PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box-book open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the sterling Comedian, from the Boston Museum,
MR. WM. WARREN,
Universally acknowledged, as the first Comedian in America. He will appear during his engagement in a series of brilliant Comedies and Comic Dramas, supported by the best company in the West.
Monday—HEIR AT LAW.
Tuesday—SERIOUS FAMILY AND SEEING WARREN.
Wednesday—SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES AND DUNDUCKETTY'S PICNIC.
Thursday—PAUL PRY AND DUNDUCKETTY'S PICNIC.
Each evening the popular Danseuse, M'LLE AUGUSTA, in a GRAND DANCE.
Friday—BENEFIT OF WM. WARREN.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand Comic Matinee, in which Mr. WARREN will appear.

LAST WEEK OF THE CHAMPIONS.
BRYAN HALL.
SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS
Positively the last series of Concerts owing to engagements in other cities.
Another New Programme To-Night.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE on Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. jy10-m758-1w

Excursions.

GOOD TEMPLARS' PIC NIC.
A Grand Pic-Nic Excursion
TO WINETKA,
For the benefit of the Washingtonian Home, will take place on THURSDAY, July 14. Music by the Great Western Band. Tickets 75 cents. Cars leave the Depot at 8 o'clock precisely. jy10-m759-3t

1864. GRAND 1864.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO
LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers
PLANET and MICHIGAN
Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Rowe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5.	Friday	July 1.
Monday	July 18.	Friday	July 15.
Friday	July 29.	Monday	Aug. 1.
Wednesday	Aug. 10.	Tuesday	Aug. 9.
Wednesday	Aug. 24.	Tuesday	Aug. 23.
Tuesday	Sept. 6.	Wednesday	Aug. 31.
Saturday	Sept. 17.	Wednesday	Sept. 14.
Friday	Sept. 30.	Tuesday	Sept. 27.
Thursday	Oct. 13.	Friday	Oct. 7.
Wednesday	Oct. 26.	Friday	Oct. 21.
Thursday	Nov. 8.		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,000 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to
F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, Chicago.
H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee.
jy8-m644-70d&bp

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, July 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block.
An assorted stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, Dress Goods, &c. Also, an invoice of Boots and Shoes.
jy10-m776-2t W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, July 14th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block.
A large and attractive stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Prints, Flannels, Poplins, DeLaines, Checks, Denims, English Tweeds, Tricot Cloths, &c.
The above are all fresh goods, just from New York, and worthy the attention of buyers.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
jy10-m777-3t Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
ELEGANT FURNITURE AND BEST QUALITY OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, July 15th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, a splendid assortment of parlor suits in green rep, and gold cornice, marble top tables, hat trees, sofas, rosewood book cases, secretary with book case, sideboards, with marble-top and mirror backs; a splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut and chestnut chamber suits, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, office desks, rosewood library table, &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED WARE—Fine castors, cake baskets, call bells, ice pitchers, urns, tea setts, coffee, tea and water pots, syrup cups, communion setts, goblets, mugs, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of ivory handled table cutlery. Those wishing good goods will find it to their interest to attend this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
jy10-m778-6t Auctioneers.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two furnished chambers. Will accommodate four gentlemen. Convenient to the street cars. Apply at 179 West Madison street. jy10-m784-1t

TO RENT—Two pleasant furnished rooms to single gentlemen without board, on West Washington street. References required. Address Post Office Box 1284. jy10-m681-2t

TO RENT—A new Cottage House containing four rooms, with closets, pantry and kitchen, No. 266 Farquer street, east of Halsted, and within one block of Blue Island avenue horse cars. Apply on the premises. jy10-m717-2t

TO RENT—Two new Cottages containing seven rooms each, with cistern and well water, on West Jackson street, between Hoyne and Leavitt sts. Apply at Mrs. L. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, 138 South Clark street. jy9-m[illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished Lodgings. The large and commodious building, 15 South Water street, near Michigan avenue, has been newly furnished for lodgers, without board, for gentlemen. The rooms are large, airy, neat, and kept in order. The location is pleasant and in the vicinity of business. Terms reasonable. jy8-m[illegible]

TO RENT—The Lake View House and furniture. The house contains about 60 rooms; is located on the Lake Shore, 3 miles north of the city. Terms liberal. Apply to JAMES H. REES, No. 62 Dearborn street. jy8-m[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Residence and Lot 40x125, pleasantly located on Calumet avenue. Price reasonable.
Other IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY for sale in different parts of the city.
CHOICE LOTS on North Lasalle, North Dearborn, Prairie avenue, etc., on favorable terms.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Loan Agency and Real Estate Office,
jy10-m789-1w Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue, $3,000; House and Lot on Wabash avenue, $6,000; House on Wabash avenue, $5,000; 100 feet on North Clark street, $3,500; first-class South Water street Store; 35 feet on Dearborn street; 20 feet on Wabash avenue; 50 feet on Michigan avenue. Apply to J. P. CLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark street, Room No. 8. jy10-m751-3t

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 33 South May street; price, $3,500. Also, the 60th house with lot fronting west on Indiana avenue, south of Twenty-Sixth street; price, $5,500. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street. jy10-m754-3t

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, a nice new two-story frame house of eight rooms, and lot 48 by 124 feet, on Warren avenue, between Robey and Hoyne. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Metropolitan Block. jy10-m794-2t

FOR SALE—Clark street property. Pays over ten per cent. Only first parties and capitalists need apply, for the sale will not be made public, and it will require from $80,000 to $100,000 to make the whole purchase. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street. jy10-m[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—At a bargain, House and Lot known as No. 83 North Dearborn street. Two stories and basement; gas and water; No. of rooms, eleven. Price, $7,100. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Office No. 5 Metropolitan Block. jy9-m687-1w

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, West Washington street. Homes. Two excellent brick dwellings, with modern improvements, on a good corner, for sale reasonably, if purchased immediately. Also, various vacant lots on the same street, both east and west of the Park, and in all three Divisions of the city. jy9-m667-3t

FOR SALE.—House on Wabash avenue, marble front, two stories and basement, on Wabash avenue, between 12th and 14th streets, for $13,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy9-m691-3t

FOR SALE.—On Prairie Avenue, 140 feet fronting west, full depth, about 150 feet south of Old Grande street, for sale at $75 per foot, cheap A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy9-m693-3t

FOR SALE—Improved city property, several first class houses on the avenues, and stores on Lake and South Water streets. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy9-m692-3t

FOR SALE—A desirable Residence on the West Side, near Horse Railroad, eleven rooms, double parlors, marble mantel and grate in each. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at 190 South Water street. jy9-m[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Very desirable Dwelling Houses and Lots on Michigan and Wabash avenues, at very low prices. Several desirable lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, from $35 to $115 per front foot. A very desirable and well improved property on Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets, now paying 11 per cent. on price asked for it. Also, four brick stores on East Kinzie street, paying 10 per cent. on present value. Also, three Brick Stores and Dwellings on State street near Monroe paying 10 per cent. on price asked, and other improved and unimproved large and small lots in the various Divisions of the city, for sale low for cash, if applied for soon, by REES & AYRES, 98 Dearborn street. jy8-m671-1w

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. Price $2,000. Rent $25 per month. Also, two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets. je29-m157-1m

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison streets. Also in Duncan's and Ogden's additions. Brick House and Lot corner Indiana and Wolcott streets. Lot 118½ by 100 to an alley. House and Lot north east corner Pine and Illinois streets. P. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. je13-b53-2w

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new Engraving, entitled "Home on a Furlough." Engraved by John Sartain, Phila. One of my old agents writes me: "I never have seen anything that began to sell like it." For particulars call at 8 Portland Block. P. O. Box 5828. Send stamp for terms, &c., to SAMUEL PIKE, Chicago, Ill. jy8-m641-1w

WANTED—Six energetic, experienced men, to canvass for Healy's Portrait of GOVERNOR YATES, in Chicago. Apply to A. H. BODMAN, City Department Tribune office, on Monday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock. Good wages guaranteed. jy10-m[illegible]-1t

WANTED—500 Agents, male and female, to sell our novel "PATENT PORTABLE MUSQUITO GUARD AND SHIELD," just out. Our homes are being invaded! Repel the rebels! Secure these "Home Guards and Shields" of domestic thee comfort immediately. Samples by mail only $1.50. Call or address RICE & CO., Manufacturers, 137 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. jy8-m723-4t

WANTED—Agents. $10 to $20 per day. More active, intelligent Agents wanted everywhere to sell the CELEBRATED IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $15. Applicants furnishing good references will be employed by the month at from $75 to $150. Address, with stamp, R. T. BUSH & CO., Post Office Drawer 5831, Chicago, Ill. jy8-m[illegible]-3t

WANTED.—A few more customers can be accommodated at RHOADS & Co's new Photograph Rooms, 136 Clark street. These are decidedly the most pleasant rooms in the city, occupying upwards of a hundred feet front. Cartes de Visite only $1.50 per dozen; large size Photographs, $3. jy8-m725-2t

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. Price Fifteen Dollars. U. S. EVANS, General Agent for the Northwest. Post Office Drawer 5790, Chicago, Ill. Office Morrison's Block, 115 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up-stairs. jy8-m[illegible]

WANTED—Employment. $75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. jc7-m[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics, without a preparation, even on Linen or Thread. They cannot spill or corrode. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents—retail price. R. H. LANDON, Agent, 83 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents cannot be had at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of retail price—$1.50. Circular and terms sent by R. R. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—350 Agents. Teachers, Ladies, Disabled Officers, soldiers, and all seeking a good paying business with exclusive rights given, will find it to their advantage to call on or address with stamp, S. B. TREAT, publisher and Wholesale Agent, 117 South Clark st., Chicago. jy4-m[illegible]

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6621 Chicago, Illinois, giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from. je29-m[illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the new Book, THE TANNER BOY; OR, LIFE OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. Disabled and wounded soldiers can sell more copies than any one else. Sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price. Address R. R. LANDON, wholesale agent, 83 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. jy2-m[illegible]

WANTED—Agents and Booksellers. Raymond's History of the Administration of President Lincoln—text book of the campaign. Retail price $1.50; sent by mail on receipt of price. Life of General Grant at same price. Canvassers wanted everywhere to sell these and other popular works. Address CLARKE & CO., 82 Washington st., P. O. Box 4721, Chicago, Ill. je29-b[illegible]

WANTED.—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent FREE. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. my1-a[illegible]

For Sale

FOR SALE—Saloon 204 Kinzie street, corner of North Dearborn. jy8-m679-1w

FOR SALE—A first class light two-seated Carriage, built in Troy, N. Y., and has been run only six months. Can be used with one seat and with one or two horses. Can be seen at the livery of ALLEN & SON, Court Place, between Wells and Lasalle sts. jy10-m[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—To all those desirous of going into a first-rate paying business, situated in one of the best business locations in this city, a rare chance is now offered in the shape of a first-class Fruit Store and Saloon, containing marble top counters, and every requisite of a first-class place, also, splendid ice-cream rooms in the rear. Lease for two years, at only $40 per month rent, and now doing a first rate business. Proper reasons given for selling out. Any person desirous of commencing business on small capital will do well to answer this advertisement. For full particulars address "A M" Tribune office. jy10-m743-3t

FOR SALE—Retail Grocery, Lease, Stock and Fixtures, situated on one of the principal thoroughfares in Chicago. Stock small and well selected. A good point for an energetic man to make money. Reasons for selling, the owner is engaged in other business. Good house room over the store for family. For further particulars address "GROCER," P. O. Box 2124, Chicago, with full name and where an interview may be had. jy10-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Brett Carriage, made by Wood Bros., New York. It has been used very little, but is good as new. Just the Carriage for a private family. Can be seen at CHARLES A. N's Livery Stable, 211 Washington st. jy8-m[illegible]

FOR SALE.—The lease and furniture of a first class boarding house now doing a good business, with from 40 to 50 boarders, in a good central location. Sickness is the reason for selling. Address P. O. Box 2[illegible]. jy8-m[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a Brewer and Maltster. A Brewery and Malthouse for sale. The Brewery and malthouse are both complete and professionally arranged. All Machinery, Casks, Vessels and Utensils in the best order, and two good horses and wagons and customers are all at hand. For particulars address "C A K," Box 2791, Chicago, Ill. jy8-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Frame Work, Sash and Glass of an office, suitable for a Grocery or Commission house. Also a lot of Hardware Counters. Inquire at [illegible] GEERBORN & BRESKEY. jy8-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—4,000 round hooped Flour Barrels, at Warren, on I. C. R. R. Address PARKER, CALTON & SPRAGUE, 197 South Water street, Chicago. jy8-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new cottage house containing four rooms, closets, kitchen and two pantries, desirably located on South Jefferson street, [illegible] next Post Office Union Sunday School. Ground lease [illegible] years to run. For further particulars apply on the premises. jy7-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—Sand for Sale on Fullerton avenue, near the lake, 100 loads for $4.00; 1,000 loads for $35.00, by J. H. FOSTER. Office 40 Clark street; house corner of North Clark street and Belden avenue. jy[illegible]

FOR SALE—One 15 Horse Portable Engine, one 15, one 20, one 25, one 30, one 40 horse power stationary engine with boilers. Cranes, Foundry Patterns and fixtures. One light open buggy. Address P. O. Box 2[illegible], or call at 205 State street. jy[illegible]

FOR SALE—One 42 inch boiler with two flues, in good order. Inquire at C. Reissig's Boiler Shop, foot of Jackson st. Water side. Prospects for the sale of the undersigned. Also, one Everts' shingle machine, with jointer, cut-off saw, &c. WM. B. SMITH, Planing Mill, on State street at railroad crossing. jy[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A suit of pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, also a single room with board, can be had at 56 Ohio street, with board for a gentleman and wife, with a private family. Satisfactory references required. jy[illegible]

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms with board at 25 South Clark street. jy10-m[illegible]

BOARDING—With unfurnished rooms. Very desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be had with board, at very reasonable rates. Day boarders wanted and required—at 197 Wabash avenue. jy10-m[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—First class [illegible] wanted at Wheeler & Wilson's [illegible] chine Rooms. jy10-m[illegible]

WANTED—Any person having $3,000 or $4,000 cash capital can secure the services of the proprietor and purchase a half interest in a Grocery Store in one of the most [illegible] the West. Stock bought before the late advance [illegible] will be sold at cost price. The best of reasons given for selling. Address or apply at the [illegible] GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY [illegible] Room 5 (P. O. Drawer 6[illegible]) FINLAY & CO. jy10-m770-1t

WANTED—By a young man, thoroughly posted, a situation in a [illegible] Commission house or banking [illegible] best of references given. Address P. O. Box [illegible] jy10-m761-1t

WANTED—A situation by a [illegible] class Book-Keeper. City references. Address Post Office Box 3618, Chicago.

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] without board, located in a business [illegible] the city, and suitable for a sleeping room [illegible] young gentleman. Address "F A," P. O. Box [illegible] jy10-m[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase for cash Central Business Property (improved preferred) to the amount of $80,000 or $100,000. Parties having property of the above description [illegible] find a purchaser by sending us a description [illegible] location, price, &c. BOYNTON, WEBSTER & [illegible] 209 South Water street.

WANTED—An interest in some established business, either mercantile or manufacturing. I have a cash capital of from six to seven thousand dollars. No. 1 city references given and required by the advertiser. Address, giving location, and stating particulars, Post Office Box [illegible] West Branch Post Office, Chicago, Ill. jy10-m[illegible]

WANTED—Partnership wanted. A well educated and thoroughly qualified business man, possessing first rate business [illegible] East, and who could invest from $1,000 to [illegible] is desirous of forming a partnership in this city, or would [illegible] ing to accept a responsible position with a [illegible] well established house in the city. Best of references exchanged. State particulars, name of firm, &c. addressing "MERCHANT," Post Office Drawer [illegible] jy10-m741-3t

WANTED—A girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful, can find a permanent situation at 53 Indiana avenue.

WANTED—By two young students, a first class boarding place in a private family, where there are but few or no other boarders. The location must be central and the best of references must be given. Address "Y Y," Tribune office.

WANTED Board. Permanent board wanted by a middle aged [illegible] respectable private family where there are [illegible] single room. Location within half a mile of the Post Office. A Presbyterian family preferred. Address "BOARDER," Tribune office. jy10-m[illegible]

WANTED—A small Cottage House, or some rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by a widow lady and her son. Would like to procure a situation as house-keeper. Address Box 2852, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Good House Carpenters. Good wages paid. Apply at [illegible] Wells street.

WANTED—To purchase a House and Lot in a pleasant location in the West Division, with immediate possession. Price not to exceed $3,000. Address "H S," Drawer [illegible] jy8-m700-3t

WANTED—A smart, honest Boy from 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the Electrotype Business. Apply at Chicago Type Foundry, 8 Washington street, to D. SCOFIELD & CO. jy8-m704-3t

WANTED—In the office of an Architect in this city, a situation by an experienced Draughtsman, conversant with all the details of the profession. Address "E H B," [illegible] Thos. D. [illegible], U. S. Ass't Assessor, St. Louis. jy8-m679-6t

WANTED—To purchase a Drug Store in some flourishing town in [illegible] in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Address VANCE, Waterloo City, DeKalb County, Ind. jy8-m696-3t

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer for a private family, at 99 [illegible] Dearborn street.

WANTED—A good Cook for a Hotel in the country. To one who thoroughly understands the business the best of wages will be paid. For particulars apply at the Mattison [illegible] immediately.

WANTED—Employment [illegible] American, English, Irish, German [illegible] Colored Servants, with good city references [illegible] Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 120 [illegible] Mrs. D. PRATT is attendance. Country [illegible] punctually attended to. Address with [illegible] Office Box 1839.

WANTED—To purchase a [illegible] Residence Lot on the South or West [illegible] Address, stating terms, size and location [illegible] P. O. Box 5[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a [illegible] Residence on the South or West Side [illegible] about $7,000. Possession within sixty days [illegible] Address, stating terms and location [illegible] Box 418.

WANTED.—Two good Carriage Painters. Also blacksmiths, helpers and [illegible] at the Novelty Carriage Works, [illegible] THOMAS R. BROWN, Agent. jy10-m[illegible]

WANTED.—An assistant book-keeper who thoroughly understands book-keeping by double entry. Good references required. Lock Box 6122, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED.—A partner in a [illegible] brokerage and commission business with a capital of about $3,000. Address "J. L. [illegible]" office.

WANTED—500 laborers to work on the Peninsula Railway, between [illegible] and Marquette, Michigan. [illegible] Parties desiring [illegible] tracts can be accommodated at good prices [illegible] grading, track laying, and on wood [illegible] United States. Free passes to the work [illegible] and all information in reference to [illegible] be given on application to J. H. WILLIAMS [illegible] Chicago. WELLS & PERRY, Contractors. jy8-m673-6t

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, 2,000 Laborers. Wages $40 per month and rations. Also, 1,000 Teamsters. Wages $[illegible] per month and rations. Free transportation furnished. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 128½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. BABCOCK, Government Agent.

Lost.

LOST—On the 9th instant, a Memorandum Book, calf skin cover, of no value to any one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return the same to [illegible] N. FRANKLIN. E. G. GOODWILLIE. jy10-m[illegible]

LOST—$5.00 Reward.—A [illegible] Tobacco Box, marked J. Y. PORTER [illegible] ing Park on the 9th. The above reward will be paid on delivery at the Tremont House.

LOST—A pair of Gold Spectacles. The bows are short to fasten under the wig. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at BALL, BURBANK & CO'S, corner South Water and Clark streets.

LOST—On the 9th instant, on Michigan avenue, between Washington and Peck court, a Lady's black lace veil [illegible] gaged in drawing lumber was seen [illegible] finder will be suitably rewarded by [illegible]

LOST—A plain Gold Bracelet at Wood's Museum, on Saturday afternoon, 9th. A lady was seen to pick same up. Please return it to this office she will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon, on Madison street, between Jefferson and Canal, a roll of money, wrapped up in the [illegible] of William Woods (deceased), of [illegible] his Widow, a poor woman with five children [illegible] ward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for [illegible] to her, at 34 West Madison street.

LOST—On Ontario street, a quantity of Books and Papers, consisting of scripts, receipts, tax receipts, and other papers in the State of Michigan. A suitable reward will be paid for the same, or any information concerning them, at the office of BALDWIN & CO., of North Water street, Chicago, Ill. CHARLES [illegible] jy10-m[illegible]

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, July 9th, at McVicker's Theatre, a Parasol, white fringed. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to [illegible] Michigan avenue.

LOST—On the 7th inst., a Pocket Book and Memorandum, calf skin, containing a plan or lower part of house, a few bills, &c. Same is worthless to any one but the owner, who will suitably reward any person returning to 200 North Wells street, or this office.

LOST—On the 8th inst., either on Lake or Wells streets, a Black Leather Book, containing from $15 to $20 in currency, and an order on the National Bank of Chicago. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to the SHERWOOD & CO., Room No. 5, Purdee's [illegible] jy9-m[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 160 acres, ten miles south of the Court House; good farm, all fenced, 60 acres in crops. [illegible] hay on the place ready for the harvest. [illegible] all improvements to go with the Farm. Price, $4,500. E. H. CUMMINGS. jy10-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of 100 acres, 14 miles southwest of Chicago, 1½ miles [illegible] railroad depot. House, barn, orchard [illegible] of timber, all fenced and nearly all cultivated [illegible] is a choice Farm and cheap; price, $4,[illegible] CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Residence at Harlem, first station on the Galena Railroad, twenty-five minutes ride from the depot. The house has two parlors, a library, dining room, library, kitchen, and [illegible] The grounds comprise two acres, [illegible] supplied with shade and fruit trees, [illegible] Price $6,000, which is less than [illegible] desired, may remain as a [illegible] Apply to H. B. BOSTON [illegible] 104 and 106 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Improved Farm, cheap. 640 acres of land, well [illegible] good house, barn, water and orchard, [illegible] Foundry, [illegible] will be sold at low price and on good terms [illegible] A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The mill [illegible] known as the "Underhill Mill" [illegible] Flat River about five miles northwest [illegible] Greenville in the State of Michigan. [illegible] recently been re-built in the most substantial [illegible] and improved machinery [illegible] [illegible] N. LUDDINGTON, Chicago; ISAAC UNDERHILL, Peoria, Ill. Greenville, Mich., July 7, 1864.

Estrayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen from the subscriber one bay mare, about [illegible] high and seven years old; [illegible] shod all round [illegible] will be paid by [illegible] avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

STRAYED.—Broke loose on the night of July 8th, a Sorrel Horse with white hind legs, a light mane and tail, [illegible] will be paid for the return of the same to [illegible] STEARNS & FORSYTHE [illegible] will be well rewarded.

Found.

FOUND.—By the subscriber, on [illegible] day night, a black and brown [illegible] a white star on his forehead, [illegible] Owner can find at [illegible] PHIL NAIL, Southwest Plank [illegible] from city limits.